Weather
Overcast, cold and variable. The maximum temperature yesterday was 38.8 and the minimum 26.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 43.2 and 17.8.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box
MAILS for America-Europe, Str. Monteagle, Jan. 10; Reg. 10 a.m., Ord. 11 a.m.
FOR Europe and way ports, Str. Andre Lebon, Jan. 15.
FROM America and Europe, Str. Venezuela, Monday, p.m.
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Delta, Jan. 14.

NO. 2888 VOL IX. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges China" 庚申年十二月初一日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 9, 1921 大正四年第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

American Departments Clash When Cork Mayor Is Given His Freedom

Labor Secretary Overrides State Official's Authority And Grants Parole

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, Jan. 7.—The Labor Department has released Mr. O'Callaghan, the Lord Mayor of Cork, who, with the late Mr. MacSwiney's brother, arrived in America as a stowaways, on parole without consulting the State Department.

The latter complains that Mr. O'Callaghan is thus enabled to fulfil his mission of giving evidence before the Irish Investigation Committee.

The two Departments are now at loggerheads, the Labor Department supporting Mr. O'Callaghan's appeal against deportation, while Mr. Davis, the Acting Secretary of State, refuses to waive the passport regulations.

Norfolk, Virginia, Jan. 7.—Mr. O'Callaghan states that he boarded the American steamer by which he came at Cork, disguised as a laborer, and that seasickness compelled Mr. MacSwiney and himself to leave their hiding-place.

OUTRAGE STATISTICS

London, Jan. 7.—An official statement, giving statistics of the "serious outrages" in Ireland during 1920, mentions the destruction of 68 courthouses, 507 vacated barracks and 23 occupied barracks; 998 raids on mails, 46 on coastguard stations and lighthouses, and 2801 for arms. The casualties comprise; 165 policemen, 53 soldiers and 43 civilians killed, and 225 policemen, 118 soldiers and 103 civilians wounded. The figures relating to civilians include the casualties in the Ulster riots in June and September.

New York, Jan. 7.—A Belfast despatch to the Associated Press states that intense interest is being taken in the trial by field-general court martial of Father Dominic spiritual advisor to the late Lord Mayor of Cork, on charges based on passages found in a note-book and letter. The urgency of the case prevented its trial in the usual way.

CADET SLAYER INSANE

London, Jan. 7.—The Court Martial has found the auxiliary cadet who shot the aged Canon Magner and the son of a farmer named Crowley on the road near Dunmanway, Co. Cork, on December 15, "guilty, but insane."

On the day of the tragedy, it may be recalled, the cadet was in charge of 30 "Black and Tans" who were traveling from Dunmanway to Cork to attend the funeral of a comrade recently murdered in Cork, when he met Canon Magner and Crowley.

The cadet stopped the lorries, approached Crowley, asked him for a permit, shot him dead and then shot Canon Magner. It was stated at the time that the cadet had recently been the victim of a Sinn Fein ambush, in which twelve of his comrades were wounded.

INTRODUCE BILL TO SPEED WORK ON U. S. NAVY

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, Jan. 7.—In the House of Representatives, Mr. Fred Britten, a member of the Naval Committee, introduced a resolution directing the Navy Department to proceed with the building program immediately, and declaring that the United States was unwilling to commit her economic and political independence to the fetters of an international treaty that would limit armaments.

Foreign Ships Are Given Advantage At Panama Canal

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, Jan. 7.—The Governor of the Panama Canal zone today told the Senate Inter-Oceanic Canal Committee that the present methods of measuring ship tonnage traversing the canal for the imposition of tolls favored foreign-owned shipping.

He said that if tolls were levied on actual tonnage instead of on net tonnage, the United States income would have been $6,000,000 greater, of which sum foreign ships would pay the major part.

The Committee also examined the question of freeing American shipping from all tolls.

Dry Agent Found With $3,750,000 Worth Of Liquor

New York, Janfi 7.—Liquor to the value of $2,750,000 which had been withdrawn from bond on forged permits, has been discovered in the office of Mr. Charles O'Connors, a federal prohibition agent.

FURBUSH MURDER TRIAL DELAYED

Hearing In Hazelton Shooting Case Postponed Until Friday For Defense

At the request of the defense, the trial of Henry Furbush, American seaman, held as the murderer of Richard F. Hazelton, has been postponed until next Friday morning. At the time of the arraignment after Furbush had entered a plea of not guilty the time of the trial was set by Judge C. S. Lobingier for Monday morning.

The prosecution is to be conducted by Maj. C. P. Holcomb, United States District Attorney. It is stated that Mr. M. L. Heen, who has been attorney for the accused since his arrest, will be associated with Mr. Leonard Hartigan in conducting the defense. It is in order to enable Mr. Hartigan to acquaint himself with the evidence given at the inquest and at the preliminary hearing of the case that the continuance was granted.

What line is to be taken by the defense has not been indicated but the length of the proceedings on the occasion of the arraignment when a number of technical points were raised indicates that a vigorous fight is to be made on behalf of the accused seaman.

The shooting of Mr. Hazelton took place on the night of December 13 at the El Dorado Cafe in the trenches and following the closing of this cafe one outcome of the tragedy has been the issuance of an order for the closing of all the bar resorts in the Szechuen-Jukong road district which long has been a center of wild night life in Shanghai.

Militarism Favored By Assembly Is Report From Canton

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Canton, Jan. 6.—It has been decided that the members of the old Parliament shall reassemble in extraordinary session. Four hundred members of Parliament are now in Canton and have expressed the desire to reorganise the Military Government.

Canton, Jan. 6.—Major Cassel, whose coal agreement with the late Canton Government has been cancelled, is re-negotiating the concession on modified terms. The Government refuse to disclose the terms of the new draft agreement.

Canton, Jan. 6.—The students are again seeking to bring legal action against the Commissioner of Police in connection with the arrest of and assault upon students during the boycott agitation in September, 1919.

Break Up Meeting Of Berlin Council

Urban Parliament Terrorised By Communists; Stink-bombs Thrown

(*Reuter's Service*)

Berlin, Jan. 7.—The new urban parliament of Greater Berlin has since its first meeting been terrorised by the Communists, who yesterday broke up a meeting of the Council by throwing stink-

To Review Espionage Act Cases In U.S.

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, Jan. 7.—The Military Committee of the Senate recommends the adoption of a bill, introduced by Senator Harry S. New, of Indiana, stopping enlistments for the army until the army has been reduced to 175,000 officers and men.

The President-Elect has declared himself in favor of the bill, and of a further reduction of the army to 150,000.

Constantine Favors Double Wedding To Unite Greek And Rumania Royalty

(*French Wireless through Reuter*)

Paris, Jan. 7.—The newspapers publish the text of a message from King Constantine to the Greek Chamber of Deputies, in which his Majesty affirms the resolve of Greece as a whole to co-operate with the Allied Powers, Greece's alliance with whom, the message declares, forms a solid guarantee for the maintenance of peace.

The forthcoming marriage which is to unite the Courts of Athens and Bucharest will, adds King Constantine, establish cordial relations between Rumania and Greece.

The royal blood and governments of Europe are watching with much interest and anxiety the outcome of the reported engagements of former Crown Prince George of Greece to Princess Elizabeth of Rumania, and that of Crown Prince Charles of Rumania to Princess Helen of Greece. Cable despatches from abroad quote the Allied Governments of Europe to be very much opposed to the proposed matches. Despatches from London stated that they would do all in their power to prevent the royal lovers from being united in matrimony.

French Council Aspirants Make Appeal To Foreign Ratepayers; Rally Monday

Supporters Of Messrs. Fano And Mailly And Dr. Tartois Lay Case Before American Voters; Meeting Tomorrow And Election Wednesday

Special appeal will be made to British, American and other foreign residents of the French Concession to support candidates P. Mailly, R. Fano and Dr. E. Tartois for positons on the French Municipal Council at the election to be held Wednesday. These three men are backed by a large group of ratepayers who, are making the fight against the French Tramways, Electricity and Water Company for better service by the public utilities corporation which enjoys a monopoly.

Circulars will be sent to all ratepayers of the Concession tomorrow. The voters will be urged to cast ballots for Mailly, Fano and Tartois as candidates pledged to continue the agitation started by the present Municipal Council, which has twice threatened to take over the management of the company for failing to fulfill stipulated conditions.

CANDIDATES TO SPEAK

There are five French candidates and three foreign aspirants to Council seats and all have been invited to address a meeting of ratepayers which will be held tomorrow afternoon at 5:30 o'clock at the French Municipal Hall. In addition to Messrs. Fano and Mailly and Dr. Tartois, two other French citizens are candidates: Messrs. A. Arnaud-Coste and L. Pernot. But three candidates aspire for the three foreign vacancies. They are Messrs. M. Speelman, Hugh Martin and W. J. N. Dyer, the last named a member of the present council.

A large attendance is looked for at tomorrow's meeting as unusual interest is being manifested by the residents of the Concession and the fight against the alleged poor service of the Compagnie Francaise has been a topic discussed at length in the local press.

At the meeting speakers will point out that last year only 136 out of 750 foreigners cast ballots at the Municipal election. Nearly all the French residents voted. Attention will also be called to the fact that there are some 1,200 British and 550 Americans resident in the Settlement to whom questions of water and electricity supply and tramway service are of utmost importance. There are 12 more Americans than French residents in the Concession, according to the last census.

STATEMENT ISSUED

The following statement was issued last night by those interested in the election of Messrs. Mailly, Fano and Dr. Tartois. It is directed particularly to Americans residing in the French Concession.

"The Municipal election in the French Concession, for the first time in a number of years is a matter of acute concern because of the importance of matters under consideration and the number of candidates who aspire to seats on the Council.

"The principal question is that of public utilities. This has been discussed at length in THE CHINA PRESS and the articles contributed by Mr. Albert Chapeaux, a member of the Municipal body, are fresh in the memory of all readers of the newspaper. It is not exaggerating when we say that the present situation is impossible. The French Tramway Company not only desires to do nothing which will prompt the development of the Concession but on the contrary, strong in its monopoly and because it has gained advantages which will be allowed for more than sixty years hence and encouraged by the support given by the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris, intends to seek further advantages.

PRESENT SITUATION

"Although the charter granted the public service corporation specifies that the head office shall be at Shanghai the new managing director intends to direct—and efficiently direct—even the smallest detail of the company's administration at Shanghai. Recent official docu-

(Continued on Page 6)

TOKIO-SHANGHAI AIR FLIGHT IN OCTOBER PLANNED BY JAPAN

Tokio, Jan. 7.—The Imperial Aviation Society is planning a flight from Tokio to Shanghai next October. The war office is reported to be buying six French airplanes and engaging French instructors.

NO BLACK TEA TO BE PURCHASED UP COUNTRY IN 1921

Kimen Men Tell Guild That Trade Will Be Suspended For One Year

The Kimen Tea Guild, consisting of mostly merchants dealing in black tea, has announced that their members will give no orders to the country dealers for one full year as the result of the depression in the tea market. The announcement was made yesterday in a letter to the local Tea Merchants' Guild. It is reported that the merchants dealing in other varieties of tea are contemplating similar action.

The message pointed out that at present there are several tens of thousands of chests of Black tea stocked in Shanghai without any hope of sale. This year's demands had been only 20 percent of the 1919 requirement while the supply was the same.

Labor Party Refuses To Act On Committee On Unemployment

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Jan. 7.—The members of the Labor party decline to serve on the Government's Committee for Unemployment, on the ground of the limited nature of the terms of reference, and because any inquiry into the causes of unemployment is excluded from its scope.

The railway companies are taking the most unusual course of discharging small numbers of railwaymen in all parts of the country, in consequence of the falling off in goods traffic, owing to the prevailing trade depression.

Bolsheviki Expect Trade Resumption

(*Reuter's Service*)

Stockholm, Jan. 8.—A wireless despatch from Moscow states that the Bolsheviki expect unrestricted resumption of trade relations with Japan and the Far East to take place soon. Several treaties, it states, have already been signed.

No Treaty With Japan Say California Solons

(*Reuter's Service*)

Sacramento, Jan. 6.—The Senate of California has passed a resolution, by 29 votes to none, urging the Federal Government not to agree to any treaty with Japan which would nullify the Californian Anti-Alien Law, or give Japanese the right of citizenship.

Ship Building In Britain On Decrease

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Jan. 7.—For the first time since the war, Lloyd's Register shows a decrease in the amount of merchant tonnage building in the United Kingdom as compared with the previous quarter, the tonnage under construction on December 31 being 3,708,915, as compared with 3,731,098 on September 30.

NEW LUXEMBOURG PRINCE

(*French Wireless through Reuter*)

Paris, Jan. 7.—It is announced from Luxembourg that the Grand Duchess Charlotte has given birth to a son and heir, whom it has been decided to christen Jan.

The Grand Duchess married Prince Felix of Bourson-Parma on November 5 1919.

BARS EXPORT OF METALS

(*Reuter's Service*)

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 7.—A Government Decree prohibits the export of gold, silver, nickel, bronze, copper and other monetary metals, either in bars or minted.

NEW COLONIAL OFFICE PLANS ARE OPPOSED

Times Urges No Action Be Taken Until Imperial Cabinet Meets

PRAISES LORD MILNER

Hope Expressed Resignation Will Be Only Temporary, Says Newspaper

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Jan. 7.—As already forecasted, Lord Milner has resigned as Secretary for the Colonies, but he will remain in office until his successor is appointed.

VIEW OF TIMES

London, Jan. 8.—The Times expresses the hope that Lord Milner's resignation, when it comes, will be only temporary. The nation, it points out, still needs his powers of statesmanship as he has been one of the chief elements of strength in the Cabinet.

As Secretary for the Colonies, he effected many departmental improvements, the Times continues, and lays emphasis on Lord Milner's invaluable services during the critical period of the last German offensive when he favored unity of command.

URGES CAUTION

It hopes that the Govenment will not take any hasty steps to transform the Colonial Office and expresses the opinion that it is imperative to await the meeting of the Imperial Cabinet, when the desires of the Dominions on the subject can be more clearly ascertained.

It generally disapproves the proposal to create a new Dominions Department which, it states, would be likely to mean additional expenditure on a bureaucracy. If the Dominions were removed from Colonial Office control, it asserts, a less imposing Minister than a Secretary of State would suffice.

Carved Head Of Venus Of Cyrene Is Discovered

(*Reuter's Service*)

Rome, Jan. 7.—It is reported from Cyrenaica that exploration work in the ruins of the temple there has resulted in the discovery of a marvellously carved head, which is declared by archaeological experts to be the head of the Venus of Cyrene.

Largest Wireless Plant In World Started By French

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 7.—M. Deschamps, Under Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs, will on Sunday lay the foundation stone of a wireless station at Sainte Absise, in the Canton of Melun, Department of Seine-et-Marne, which will be the largest wireless installation in the world. The station will take two years to complete.

Japanese Children And Famine Relief

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, Jan. 8.—Two million elementary school children throughout Japan have contributed 100,000 yen to famine relief.

The individual child's share ranges from three to five sen. Messrs. Noguchi and Nojiri, directors of the Imperial Educational Society, are shortly leaving for China with the money.

Rumanian Cabinet Finally Completed

(*French Wireless through Reuter*)

Paris, Jan. 7.—It is announced from Bucharest that the Rumanian Cabinet has been completed by the appointment of M. Michel Antonesco as Minister of Justice, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of M. Grecesco, and the appointment of M. Petrovici as Minister of Public works, in place of M. Taslacsano, resigned.

GHANDI FAILS

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Jan. 8.—Detailed results of India's first general election show that Mr. Gandhi's boycott movement met with signal failure. There were only six constituencies out of a total of 637, where there was no election owing to the absence of a candidate while 44 members only secured their seats after contests.

JAPAN SEEKS TO AVOID NAVAL RACE WITH U.S. ASSERTS BARON HAYASHI

Disarmament Is Discussed By Ambassador; Premier And Lord Curzon Are To Attend Conference

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Jan. 7.—The Daily Telegraph publishes an interview with Baron Hayashi, Japanese Amassador to the Court of St. James, on the subject of disarmament.

Japan, said the Ambassador, "proposes to spend this year rather more than £70,000,000 on her navy; the United States propose to spend £200,000,000 the ratio of superiority of the American over the Japanese fleet is therefore incomparably higher than that of the British over the German fleet in 1914."

As regards military forces, Baron Hayashi said that it was being insinuated that Japan possessed armies disproportionately strong for the needs of a state of peace, but he pointed out that the present situation in the Far East was unstable with China having 36 military divisions and Siberia being in the hands of the Bolsheviks.

Returning to the question of naval armaments, the Ambassador proceeded:

"How could we have a fleet only half as strong as the American fleet and cherish aggressive designs against the United States?

DENIES AGRESSIVE DESIGNS

"The United States have no aggressive designs, any more than we have," he added, "but they are building a fleet so powerful that it would relegate all others to the position of mere cyphers, which would enable America to dictate her conception of Justice, political exigencies and national dignity alike demand that as a naval power we should not consent to place ourselves at the total mercy of another fleet."

Asked whether such heavy budgets as Japan's present naval and military expenditure involved were not incompatible with a lasting state of peace, Baron Hayashi replied:

"Everyone has grasped the folly of war and none better than we. We are realists—we know that modern warfare brings no advantage either to victor or vanquished: It means bankruptcy for both. Believe me, we do not intend to repeat Germany's colossal blunder of 1914 and by a mad act of aggression miss or mar our tremendous and unique economic opportunities.

EXPECTS AGREEMENT

The threatened naval race in the Pacific, in which Japan did not desire to challenge and could only compete under the severest handicap, might yet be avoided by an arrangement compatible with the safety and dignity of America, Great Britain and Japan, and the unofficial proposals, which had already been made in America on the subject, were sure to meet with a ready and cordial response from Japan, Baron Hayashi declared.

Turning to China the Ambassador said that that country had a great future before it, on which depended in no small measure the future not only of Japan but of the whole world. All the world Powers ought to co-operate with China in working out her national destinies.

Japan's aim, he asserted, had always been to see China succeed in attaining a strong Government. Japan wanted China to attain an economic and social development commensurate with her national greatness. Japan and China must be good friends, so that they could develop side by side in intimate collaboration for their joint benefit. The policy of the open door in China, added the Ambassador in conclusion, must be observed by all.

FATE OF CHINA

The Daily Telegraph in a leading article says that if that is what Japan wants in China, there is no reason why she should come into collision with the United States or any other Western Power. What they would object to is that any State should use its superior military, naval or economic strength to reorganise, and then exploit China for its own special advantage.

Any such suspicion would be fatal to the cordial relations of the Governments of Washington and Tokio, and others also. The best service Japanese statesmen can do is to treat China with con-

Chinese Girl Is Fatally Burned; Another Iniured

A Chinese girl was burned to death, while the life of another was saved by the prompt action of Sergeant Jones at a fire which broke out yesterday shortly after noon at P778 Tong Dong Ka Loong. The victims, it is said, were attempting to save a box and were overcome by the smoke.

When the floor collapsed, the body fell through and was found among the ruins after the fire was well under control.

The other girl was forcing her way upstairs when the building was in flames, when she was seen by Sergeant Jones. Jones tried to stop her, but the girl was obstinate and the sergeant had to carry her to safety by force.

The fire had obtained a hold on the small dwelling houses when the Sinza Division responded. Both sides had caught fire. In a few minutes, it was brought under control. No. P778 was badly damaged, while Nos. 779 and 778 were damaged.

OBATA IS TO RETAIN PLACE, SAY OFFICIALS

Foreign Office Declares War Scare Tales Are Pure Fabrications

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, Jan. 7.—The Foreign Office has issued a statement to the effect that the rumors printed in various papers alleging that Mr. Obata is retiring in the near future are entirely false.

Despatches stated to have been published by a Chinese paper in Shanghai alleging that the Japanese Government had informed Mr. Obata that there were signs that a Japanese-American war was steadily approaching and that it would be necessary for Japan and China to co-operate for a common political cause, and therefore Japan had decided to adopt a friendly policy toward China are characterised by the Foreign Office as pure canard, without the slightest foundation.

Furthermore, it states, reports calculated to lead the public to believe that relations between Japan and America are seriously strained are persistently being circulated in one form or another, particulaly in Shanghai. While such fabrications hardly merit formal refutation, these rumors are entirely groundless and can only be characterised as mischievous misrepresentations.

BAD WEATHER AGAIN DELAYS THE VENEZUELA

Ship Not Expected In Until Tomorrow; Monteagle Also Late

The Venezuela is again delayed owing to bad weather and is expected to arrive in Shanghai Monday morning. The Venezuela will dock at the China Merchants' lower wharf and will probably sail for Manlia and Hongkong early Tuesday.

The Monteagle is also delayed and the tender with outgoing passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon instead of 8:30 o'clock in the morning as previously announced. The incoming passenger tender is expected to reach the jetty about 5:30 o'clock.

Mails to be sent on the Monteagle will close at the U.S. post office at 10 a.m. Monday for registered and 11 a.m. for ordinary.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Osaka, Jan. 7.—The value of Japan's foreign trade during December, 1920, was: Exports, Y.87,424,000; Imports, Y.104,662,000. As compared with November, 1920, this shows a decrease of in exports of Y.16,569,000 and a decrease in imports of Y.2,296,000. Compared with December, 1919, the decrease is enormous, exports for that month having been Y.276,981,000, while imports were Y.224,987,000.

federation, generosity and justice," the journal concludes.

London, Jan. 7.—Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon will represent Great Britain at the Conference of Allied Premiers, to be held on the 19th inst. to discuss Germany's failure to disband her self-defence organisations.

GERMANS SEEK DELAY

Paris, Jan. 3 (delayed).—According to the Intransigeant, official circles are convinced that Germany will eventually give in on the question of disarmament, asking only for some delay, so as to disarm gradually.

This being the case, the forthcoming conference of Allied Premiers appears to be less urgent; all the more so as France, Great Britain and Belgium are in perfect agreement.

The Conference will thus meet, says this paper, after the reception of the formal German reply, and will then have the opportunity of dealing with Oriental questions, as to which the French Premier continues entirely optimistic.

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, Jan. 8.—Commenting on the naval holiday proposals, the Jiji says that the establishment of a reliable international peace presupposes restriction of armaments, since competition is surely destined to culminate, not only in national exhaustion, but in a serious war.

WANTS WORLD PEACE

Judging from her limited resources, it says, Japan might be regarded as being in a favorable position to take the initiative in advocating restriction. She should not miss the opportunity of supporting the proposal for the sake of humanity and the world's peace.

The Hochi says that Japan is willing to fall in line with the advocates of disarmament if her safety will not be endangered thereby. Disarmament, if seriously discussed by the three powers, would materially contribute to the welfare of mankind, it adds, but it should not be confined to ships, but should include the production of all war supplies.

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Jan. 8.—The Washington correspondent of the Daily Telegraph states that he has received information confirming the popular expectation that President-Elect Harding, when he assumes office, will call an international conference in Washington to discuss the limitation of armaments.

This step is the logical reaction to a national movement in favor of reduced armaments which is gathering force throughout the country.

KURE ARSENAL WORKERS START WAR ON H. C. L.

Boycott Against Business Houses Raising Prices Is Threatened

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio (by mail).—The determination of the workers at the Kure Arsenal to knock a little common-sense into the heads of the merchants of that town has taken on another development.

The shopkeepers had raised the prices of their wares, knowing that the workmen would have fairly full purses as the result of the customary bonus that is paid them at the end of the year, and hoping thus to attract part of this money into their own pockets. But they were counting without their host.

The Arsenal employes, deciding that they had been double-crossed by the retail merchants, whom they had bought goods from all the year round, subjected the merchants to a regular boycott. The shoe began to pinch and the merchants made overtures for a compromise.

At a meeting held to discuss the terms of the compromise, it was decided by the workers that they should make the following demands on the shopkeepers:

(1). The Dealers' Guild must be dissolved;

(2). Municipal authorities to fix standard prices;

(3). All goods to be labelled with these prices;

(4) Punishment of profiteers;

(5). Reduction in charges by shoemakers and barbers.

The workmen threaten that if these demands are not agreed to they will patronise the merchants of some other place.

A final meeting will be held on January 9.

American Woman's Club

The Literary Department of the American Woman's Club will meet on Friday, January 14, at 4:30 o'clock at the Royal Asiatic Society when the subject for discussion will be Chinese Porcelains. Miss Sarah Bosworth will read a paper on "Blue and White Porcelain," while Miss Ada Eickmeyer will speak on the porcelains during the reign of the Emperor Kwang Shih period.

Mrs. H. A. Wilbur will preside. On the following day, January 15, members of the club will visit a private collection of blue and white porcelains.

Wants Unknown Soldier Buried At Base Of Statue Of Liberty

Miss Florence Flinn is sponsor of the movement to bury the body of an unknown dead Yankee soldier who gave his life on the battlefields of France in the base of the Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island. Great Britain, she says, has paid homage to her unknown dead by burying him with all the pomp and splendor of a king, in Westminster Abbey. France, in similar fashion, has buried her unknown soldier beneath the Arch of Triumph in Paris.

Admiral Line Plans $6,000,000 Modern Seattle Terminal

An up-to-date terminal at Seattle to handle the trans-Pacific freight and passenger business is the scheme of the Admiral Line for extensive improvement. The company has recommended to the United States Shipping Board the purchase of a valuable waterfront site at Seattle for the construction of the terminal.

The building, when complete, will be capable of handling and storing thousands of tons of freight per day and passengers will be accommodated with all the dispatch of a modern railway terminal. The company has suggested to the Shipping Board that the board should erect the giant building to be leased to the line for operation. The estimated cost of the building and site will be $6,000,000 and will require three years to complete its construction.

Local Officials To Fete M. Reau Wednesday Night

Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commission of Foreign Affairs; General Ho Fung-lin, Defense Commissioner; Mr. Wang Keng-ting, Taoyin; Mr. Shen Pao-chang, City Magistrate and Mr. Hsu Kuo-liang, Chief of Police will be hosts at a farewell dinner to be given at the Naval Club on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock to M. R. Reau, Consul-General for France, who is leaving for his country shortly.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

Malicious are the pranks of circumstance, and futile it is to try and dodge them—if you'll take Dien Tsing's word for it. The Court wouldn't. Therefore Dien claims title as the victim of the most freakish caprice which Mile. Fate has ever staged in the International Settlement, which is said by some to be the natural habit of things freakish.

The police version of the affair was a blunt, colorless and uninspiring thing. The police merely charged that Dien stole a chicken, and got caught with the goods. Dien's defense, on the other hand, contains most of the elements of romance.

He was walking along the North Chekiang Road, Dien explained, thinking of nothing in particular, nor giving attention to what went on around him. Suddenly there appeared a policeman who demanded to know:

"Where you going with that chicken?"

This was absolutely unintelligible to him, Dien said, so he replied:

"What do you mean chicken?"

Whereupon the policeman pointed at Dien's left arm.

Dien looked down and there, sure enough, nestling into the crook of his elbow was a white rooster of the leghorn persuasion.

At this juncture there dashed up one Wong Ah-kyung, who took violent possession of the fowl and turned a long string of titles loose on Dien, the mildest of which was "thief."

Dien stated that he was taken absolutely aback by the whole incident. For a moment he was completely at a loss as to how to explain it. Then his subconscious mind got to working and he saw how it must have happened.

Just dimly, he recollected having seen a white chicken on a foraging expedition in the street. Also, faintly, he remembered that a tramcar had whizzed by. Obviously the chicken had been frightened by the car, had fluttered agitatedly to one side and had snared itself in the bend of his crooked arm.

The Court was much affected by Dien's narrative. So was everybody else in the Courtroom. Dien smiled too, as if to intimate that he knew they'd appreciate the whimsicality of this thing which had happened to him. And then the Court recovered its wonted solemnity and issued Dien a one-week meal ticket.

ANOTHER MISCONCEPTION

After Wong Pau-hong had finished his dinner the other evening he prepared to retire and went upstairs to his bedroom. Here he found Sung Hang-ling, a complete stranger, with all the bed clothes rolled up and tucked under his arm, and with a lantern in the opposite hand, attentively inspecting the premises.

"I was looking for a friend," said Sung, who can resume his hunt after a week's time.

Correspondence

KOREA'S REPLY TO JAPAN

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

The statement accredited to the Japanese authorities in Mukden which appeared in your valuable columns, denying the charge that innocent Koreans have been murdered, can not be left unanswered. The statement in brief set forth that "only armed resistance of Koreans was dealt with by the Japanese troops," that "Korean Christians, although professing to be such, were actually engaged in a seditious movement," and that "no Koreans were executed without trial."

With regard to the statement that only armed Koreans were killed, we can only say that so far the armed Koreans have tried their level best to avoid all encounter with the Japanese troops, and hence armed Koreans have as yet not been killed in great numbers. "Murderers," "malcontents," by whatever names the Japanese may choose to call the Koreans in Manchuria these men have some brains and they know better than to engage in open conflict with the well armed and numerically superior forces of the great Empire of Japan.

Only where exchange of shots was unavoidable have there been any semblance of armed conflict. Unable to completely scatter or capture the armed Koreans the Japanese forces have always let loose their wrath on the defenceless innocent Koreans, a charge which has been substantiated by dates, names of places, and numerous foreign eye-witnesses. The cold fact devoid of any rhetorical embellishment is that the Japanese militarists were anxious to find some pretence whereby they could rush an army into Manchuria and terrorise all the Koreans who were known to be forsaking the paternal folds of the Japanese Emperor.

The million or more Koreans in Manchuria are a potential danger to the Japanese well-being in Korea, and the Hunchun incident afforded an excellent opportunity to the Japanese to strike terror into the hearts of the Koreans. Most of the Koreans in Manchuria left Korea and came to China in hopes that in the bleak and dreary wilds of the Manchurian plains they might live unmolested by the idiosyncrasies of the Japanese officialdom.

Naturally, these Koreans could not have very friendly feelings for Japan, and all of them morally if not materially give support to the Korean Independence movement. If, therefore, the Japanese argue that all the Koreans who desire freedom for their country are murderers and guilty, then by that logic all the Koreans numbering nearly twenty million strong are guilty before the eyes of the Japanese. The Korean settler in Manchuria who sympathises with the Korean Independence movement is no more guilty than the Koreans living in America who openly support the cause of the Korean Freedom.

With regard to the charge that Korean Christians disguising as such engage in malicious propaganda, we can only say that Korean Christians are Koreans and not Japanese and it is as Koreans that Korean Christians take part actively and passively in a cause which is dear and near to their hearts. The Christians happen to be, on account of their contact with Westerners and education, enlightened and hence it is but natural that the majority of the leaders of the Korean Independence movement are Christians. Also is it not so that Buddhists, Heavenly Worshippers, and others take part in the Independence movement?

All Japanese propagandists furthermore, always claim that Japan accords perfect religious liberty to the Koreans, but it is a fact, fully substantiated, that Koreans in Manchuria have been pressed to renounce Christianity and join a religious sect favored by the Japanese Government, the tenets of which are incompatible with Christianity. The space-limit of this article does not permit a detailed account of the persecution of the Christian church in Korea. Suffice to say, however, that the Japanese government successively through persecution, force, and law have attempted the extermination of the Christian church in Korea. The famous "Conspiracy Trials" of 1912 was on outcome of this persecution of the Christian church, when leading Korean Christians were arrested and tortured.

Finally with regard to the statement that "no Koreans were executed without trial" the reader is reminded of the statement issued by General Sato of the Japanese War Office sometime ago which admitted that innocent people have been killed and that villages have been destroyed. He said in part "that some innocent persons probably suffer," "that speedy executions and burning of houses have been rendered necessary."

We can hardly believe that the Japanese troops in Fengtien are any better than those in Kirin, that innocent people were killed in Kirin, but not in Fengtien. Communications coming to us from Fengtien confirm the charges made by foreigners that Korean leaders and Christians are invited by the Japanese to their headquarters, and after that nobody knows what happens to them, except that they are taken to some deserted place and killed in cold blood.

Let it be remembered, that when charges of the Japanese barbarities were made in 1919, during the Korean Independence movement, these charges were at first met with the same flat denials as is being done now to the charges of Japanese atrocities in Chientao. Finally when evidence was so overwhelming as to confirm the stories of Japanese inhumanity in Korea, the Japanese government admitted these charges and changed its method of propaganda by saying that mistakes have been made but, that reforms would be speedily introduced. It is nearly two years since the outbreak of the Independence movement, but we have yet to see any essential reforms. After two years of active rebellion, it seems as though it is going to be a fight to the bitter end.

Thanking you in advance for your kind space, we are,

Korean Information Bureau.

Bridge Party To Be Postponed For Week

The second of the series of bridge parties to be given by the American Woman's Club at the Columbia Country Club has been postponed from Monday, January 24 to Monday, January 31.

Seats Are All Sold For Aladdin Opening

Within a few hours after booking opened yesterday at Moutrie's for the Amateur Dramatic Club's Pantomime 'Aladdin,' which will open at the Lyceum Theater next Saturday night, the house had been sold out for the first performance and sales for succeeding performances ran far beyond expectations.

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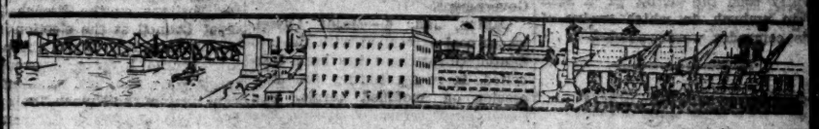

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BANDITS INCREASE FAMINE SUFFERING IN WESTERN HONAN

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tientsin, Jan. 7.—The famine relief delegates from Shanghai were entertained at a reception, this afternoon, at the Anglo-American Chinese Club.

Replying to speeches of welcome the delegates described their journey, by way of Hsuchowfu, Kaifengfu, Chengchow, Paotingfu, etc. They said the conditions were even worse than they had been led to expect.

In Western Honan the sufferings of the people were much aggravated by the depredations of brigands, while in Chihli many were already dying of starvation.

One priest informed the delegates that in his district alone there had been at least 800 deaths from starvation to the present, while in another village near Paotingfu four or five persons were dying daily.

The delegates saw the British and American Ministers in Peking, who stated that the $4,000,000 famine loan was ready, and only awaiting the settlement of the terms, while the Minister of the Interior on being interviewed, told them also that he had not yet been able to come to an agreement on the terms.

The delegates thereupon sent a petition to the Government, jointly with the Peking Society, asking that the loan should be concluded as speedily as possible.

MUTT & JEFF — Unlike Some Ball Players Jeff Has A Conscience — By Bud Fisher

SIR SID'S BUILDING A HOUSE, AND AS JEFF'S HIS CONSTRUCTION FOREMAN I THINK I CAN LAND THE PLUMBING CONTRACT EASY AS PIE AND CLEAN UP OVER A THOUSAND BERRIES!
JEFF, MY BID FOR THE PLUMBING JOB IS $1800. HAVE A BOX OF CIGARS, OLD DEAR!
WHO ARE YOU, THE MASTER MIND? NO, NO! I CAN'T TAKE THEM, REALLY!
GO ON, DON'T BE SILLY. THEY'RE HAVANA PERFECTOS!
NO, MUTT, IT WOULDN'T BE RIGHT! MY CONSCIENCE WOULD TROUBLE ME. I'D FEEL LIKE A BALL PLAYER IF I ACCEPTED A GIFT FROM A CONTRACT BIDDER!
IN THAT CASE YOU CAN PAY ME A QUARTER FOR THE BOX!
SNIFF SNIFF!
HAVANA PERFECTO
WELL, THAT'S DIFFERENT. I'LL TAKE FOUR BOXES!
23

Hangchow College Notes

Letters have just been received stating that articles of incorporation of Hangchow Christian College have been filed, on December 7, with the Recorder of Deeds at Washington, D. C. Five residents of the District of Columbia are the incorporators under the laws of the District, but the business of the newly chartered institution will be administered by a Board of Trustees representing the Presbyterian Churches, North and South. The class of 1922 will be the first class to receive the B.A. degree under the new charter.

Plans have almost been completed by Prof. J. M. Wilson, C.E., for the establishment of what will be known as the "Hangchow College Construction Bureau." With the help of Mr. S. D. Dzu, an alumnus of the college and of Nanyang, a certain amount of building work for different missions in this section will be undertaken. Many requests have already come in for plans and oversight of the construction of mission buildings, such as churches, hospitals, schools, and residences.

A set of the new library of Chinese History and Literature, now being published by the Commercial Press, has been presented to the college by Mr. Y. D. Kao, Manager of the Kongzenchiao Cotton Mills.

It is hoped to begin work on the Science Building next spring for which a large amount of apparatus has been purchased and shipped from America. The site has also been selected for the Library, the funds for which have practically been assured. Two new science teachers will be ready for work next fall, one of them being Mr. Edward Evans who will head the Physics department, and who with his wife is now attending Nanking Language School. Mr. Howe, of Washington and Lee University, will come from the faculty of that institution to teach Chemistry for one year.

The students celebrated Christmas with the giving of a well-gotten-up play which drew a large audience. All children who attended were presented with packages of eatables.

The last few days of snow have made a fairyland of the campus but a stove has thereby likewise acquired a new attractiveness.

Examinations will begin week after next—on the 10th.

A prize speaking contest will be held on Jan. 14 at which declamations in English will be given by the best speakers of each class. The judges will be from the Hangchow missionary community and from the faculty.

Miss Luverne, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Mattox, has just returned from America and is at present living with them on College Hill. With her came Dr. Mattox's elderly father who has come to try the rigors of a Chinese winter after leaving Southern California.

Russian Workers In C.E. Railway Zone To Aid Former Soldiers

(*Reuter's Service*)

Harbin, January 4.—The United Conference of Democratic Organisation in Harbin according to the Dalta News Agency has issued the following declaration:

On the 14th ultimo an agreement regarding the conditions for the re-evacuation of former Kappelists and Semenoffists was reached between the representatives of these men and Mr. Shatoff, the representative of the Far Eastern Government and concurrently Minister of Communications. At the same time assurances were received from Mr. President Krasnoschekoff and General Eiche, the High Commander, in the name of the Far Eastern Republic that safety will be guaranteed to those returning to peaceful occupations.

The Chinese Government, as it is well known, also gave its assent to the evacuation of these men westward. However, the local Chinese authorities not only hinder the re-evacuation but also compelled the remnants of Semenoff and Kappel to continue their journey eastward, contrary to their wish. These men will face nothing but hunger and privations as the Maritime district is unable at present to afford them even the prime necessities of existence. Re-evacuation from the Maritime district is out of question on account of the lack of cars and the general conditions of transportation on the Amur Railway.

Hunger and privation may force a part of these men to fall into the trap of new military adventurers who are anxious to renew the civil war which has terminated in the territory of the Far Eastern Republic.

Such being the state of affairs, the Russian toiling mass in the Chinese Eastern Railway zone is forced to declare through its representative organ, the United Conference of Trade Unions, Political and Public Organisation, that it supports the protest against the enforced eastward evacuation of the remnants of Semenoff and Kappel by the local Chinese authorities, and that it will assist in every way possible those wishing to return to their homes.

News Brevities

Three coolies convicted of breaking into the home of Mr. Pock, 691 Hwakee Road, and stealing $200 worth of property were sentenced in the Mixed Court yesterday, one being ordered imprisoned for a year, with expulsion, another for six months and the third for one month.

* * *

The Kamunting (in Kedah) Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd., will hold its annual meeting tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

* * *

The International Chess Club will meet at the Rowing Club tomorrow afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

* * *

The regular meeting of the American Woman's Club will take place at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

* * *

There will be a dance at the Country Club Tuesday afternoon at 5:15 o'clock.

* * *

A general meeting of the Shanghai Football Club will be held at the Cathedral School Tuesday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

* * *

A musical program will be presented by the Union Church Literary and Social Guild at 9 o'clock Wednesday night.

* * *

Miss Edna Lee Booker of THE CHINA PRESS, after having been confined in Dr. Fearn's Hospital the past ten days, will return to her home today.

* * *

Mr. Harry S. DeVault of Messrs. Haskins and Sells, has left for Japan on a business trip.

* * *

Dr. Luther Freeman, Minister of the Community Church, will speak at the services both at the Columbia Club and the Masonic Hall today. In the morning at 10 o'clock at the club, his subject will be "Parables of Life," while in the afternoon at 5 o'clock, he will deal with "That New Year Resolution" at the Masonic Hall. There will be special music at both services.

* * *

The Rev. Paul Hutchinson will address the Sunday Service League this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Chinese Y.M.C.A.

* * *

The Chinese Hide and Skin Dealers Association held their annual meeting and elected their officers yesterday at the Association's premises on Shantung Road. Fifteen men were qualified, composed of three each from Szechuen, Shantung, Peking and Hupeh, two from Chekiang and one from Shanghai. Mr. Kiang Siang-pu was elected president while Messrs. Cheng Liang-chung and Ma I-tang vice-presidents.

* * *

"The Palaces of Peking" will be the subject of an illustrated lecture to be delivered by Mr. A. Q. Adamson at the Y.M.C.A. Wednesday night at 8 o'clock.

* * *

A large picture of the late Theodore T. Wong, Director of Education at Washington, has been presented to the Y.M.C.A. by the Asia Photo Supply. The picture now hangs in the board rooms of the association. Dr. Wong was one of the founders of the association.

* * *

The alumni of the Y.M.C.A. School have organised and elected Dr. Chang Tao-chung, president; Mr. Wang Pu-yien, vice-president; Messrs. Hsu Chang-ching and Shih Tsing-chai, secretaries, and Mr. Wu Shin, treasurer.

* * *

It is announced that the Universal Film China Company has taken over the business of the China Film Syndicate and Mr. Norman Westwood has been appointed Secretary of the company. Mr. A. Rumjahn is the Managing Director. The temporary office of the company is located at 135 A Range Road.

* * *

A small American mail was received last night from the S.S. Teuces, a Blue Funnel ship from Seattle. It was distributed last night to the boxes at the American Post Office.

* * *

News received yesterday by local organisations indicates that as a result of the strenuous opposition of the Shanghai merchants, the Ministry of Finance is inclined to postpone the exaction of the famine surcharges for two months. The organisations here however are determined not to recognise the oppressive tax.

* * *

Mr. Huang Chi-chen, newly-appointed Chinese Minister to Vienna and Mr. Chiang Chi-sung, Chinese Minister to Norway, were guests at a dinner given yesterday by Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, at his bureau on Bubbling Well Road. Among the guests were Major-General Ho Fung-lin, the Defense Commissioner, Taoyin Wang Keng-ting, Magistrate Shen Pao-chang and Chief of Police Hsu Kuo-liang.

Dissolve Bulgaria Control Commission

(*French Wireless through Reuter*)

Paris, Jan. 7.—The Conference of Ambassadors held a meeting this morning under the presidency of M. Jules Cambon. General Weygand attended the proceedings.

The Conference considered a report from the Inter-Allied Commission of Naval Control with reference to the execution of the naval clauses of the Treaty of Neuilly.

It was decided to dissolve the Commission of Control in Bulgaria, over which Admiral Boissiere has presided.

Paris, Jan. 7.—The Bulgarian Government having resumed the restitution of material, the Jugo-Slav Government has ordered the renewal of railway traffic with Bulgaria, which had been suspended.

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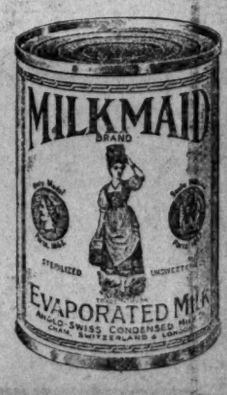

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RALLY OF FRENCH VOTERS ON MONDAY

(Continued from Page 1)

ments show that at present, in order to obtain an electric lamp or a water faucet, it is necessary for the local office of the company to refer to Paris.

"This situation does not call for comment.

"The question of public utilities brings forth a second, none the less interesting, issue to foreign residents. This is the law of the French Concession.

"If a foreign resident started a law suit against the Tramway Company—and this might happen tomorrow—the sole tribunal competent to hear the case is the Council of State at Paris.

"It has been decided several times that the French Consular Court at Shanghai does not have jurisdiction as the French Municipal Council is considered a French administrative entity. On the other hand the Ministry of Foreign Affairs refuses to take this point of view and in a recent case demanded that the Council of State declare itself incompetent.

"Thus there isn't any jurisdiction. It is just a muddle—confusion—imbroglio.

"This state of affairs can not continue. This question, the importance of which can not be ignored by French and foreign residents, must be solved and we must have a tribunal, with jurisdiction, at Shanghai without being obliged to go to Paris.

QUESTION FOR VOTERS

"We regret that no American is a candidate for the Council. The importance of the American community in the French Concession justifies such a candidacy.

"To the resident and voter there is one question—

"Do you or do you not desire the new council to make efforts to extricate the Concession from the inextricable muddle in which it is now placed.

"There is only one way to answer the question. It is to cast your ballot.

"Everyone knows that the Minister of Foreign Affairs is the most ardent supporter of the company. Public opinion is the only factor that the Minister of Foreign Affairs fears.

"It is learned that the following telegram has been received here, a telegram published today for the first time: 'The Compagnie will await the arrival at Shanghai of Mr. Wilden and will only send a delegate to Shanghai if public opinion so demands.'

WILDEN HERE SOON

"Mr. Wilden, the new consul-general will arrive on January 20 and brings a voluminous brief which sets forth the company's defense.

"It is absolutely necessary that Mr. Wilden finds here a united public opinion which will make him understand the situation.

"We must demand an end to the present state of affairs and demand from the company strict fulfillment of its obligations.

"Your duty is to vote. Failure to do so will constitute a grievous fault on your part.

"Because of the number of candidates, votes will be scattered. It is necessary that the new council be composed of men capable of conducting this campaign, a fight replete with difficulties.

"The question of competency is paramount. It is necessary for voters to cast their ballots regardless of personalities in order to assure victory.

FANO ASKS RETURN

"Mr. R. Fano, a member of the present Council, is a candidate for re-election. His business experience and ability in handling finances are qualifications which demand his return.

"Dr. E. L. Tartois, for several months, has taken an active part in the campaign which resulted in so much publicity for the public utilities situation. He collaborated with Mr. Albert Chapeaux in the writing of the series of articles on the question. Dr. Tartois is well known as secretary of the Cercle Sportif Francais.

"Mr. P. Mailly decided to become a candidate for the Council after much pressure had been brought to bear upon him. An electrical engineer, 'Ingenieur des Arts et Manufactures de Paris,' he holds a diploma from the Paris Higher Electrical College and was formerly professor of Electrical Engineering at the French Universities. His education and training give him the necessary qualifications to discuss technical questions which are certain to come before the new Council.

FOREIGN CANDIDATES

"To this list of French candidates may be added the three foreign aspirants, all pledged to the same platform.

"Foreign ratepayers, this election is not a question of persons. It represents a conflict of interests,

"It is for you to vote for the candidates you believe to be best qualified and most competent to defend the interests of the community against the company.

"Do not forget that a meeting will be held Monday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock in the French Municipal Hall.

"And do not fail to vote on Wednesday."

Sightless Boy's Christmas Letter Tells What Institution For Blind Is Doing

Institution for the Chinese Blind,
4 Edinburgh Road, Shanghai,
Dec. 24th., 1920.

Miss Laura M. White,
30 Kinnear Road,
Local,

Dear Miss White,

Now Christmas Eve is at hand, and I am sure you are very busy and happy in preparing things for Tomorrow. But please pardon me, dear Madam, for interrupting you. I am sending you with this letter a box of sweet dates. The thing itself is light as a feather, but it is intended to convey to you a ton of my deepest appreciation and best wishes for the Season.

Enclosed please find four Christmas Cards. They are for your four kind ladies. As I do not have the good luck of knowing their fair names, I am unable to address the cards myself Please give each a card for me, dear Madam, and I shall be very thankful.

Now, perhaps, you will wonder why I wrote this in red. Well, there is no other reason but that this is for Christmas Time. This evening, I know and am glad to inform you, Santa Claus will come down your chimney, and put into your Christmas stocking a big parcel of good health, a bunch of good cheer, and, above all, a large bundle of precious new ideas and thoughts for your next year's Nu To Pao and other work. He will fasten a brilliant star of success on the highest point of your happy residence; thus making the whole Joyfield more joyful throughout the year of 1921.

Very truly yours,
M. H. Chang

The illustration given here is a reproduction of an original typewritten letter written by a blind Chinese boy and in its clarity and beauty of thought may be seen how sightless youths of Shanghai respond when training is offered and also may be glympsed something of the big work being done by Mr. and Mrs. George B. Fryer in the Shanghai Institution for the Chinese Blind, which is conducted by them.

The author of the letter is Chang Wen-hwei, who after completing a course of training at the Institution for the Blind now is pluckily working his way through St. John's College with the aid of Mr. and Mrs. Fryer. He is a sophomore at St. John's.

As one of the means to win the education he is seeking Mr. Chang has become Secretary to Miss Laura M. White, Editor of the Nu To Pao of the Christian Literature Society.

"He shows real literary instinct," says Miss White, "and he appreciates our western poetry." And with reference to the character of the work being done at the Institution for the Blind she says further:

"Of course, he owes all to the very rare ability and devotion of Mr. and Mrs. Fryer. I feel strongly that our Shanghai community should contribute very liberally to this splendid work."

DROPS FROM AIRPLANE

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Jan. 7.—A parachutist who daringly dropped from an aeroplane at a height of 1,200 feet landed safely at the Bourget aerodrome.

To Stop Enlistment In American Army

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Jan. 7.—The Department of Justice announces that it will hold an investigation into the cases of all prisoners serving sentences for violation of the Espionage Act, including Eugene V. Debs, in order to determine whether the facts in connection with them warrant recommendations for pardon.

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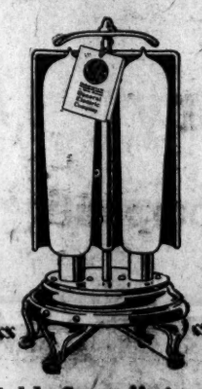

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HC. 2

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SHANGHAI.

Communications Ministry Asks Popular Opinion On Disposal Of Surtax

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Peking, Jan. 5.—Alarmed at the popular opposition to its policy of utilising the surtaxes on communications for the construction of the Chefoo-Weihsien and Tsangchow-Shihchiachwang railway earth-works, the Ministry of Communications has sent out the following defense of the construction to the civil and military governors and different public bodies of all the provinces and also to all the newspapers:

"Circular telegram of the Ministry of Communications to the civil and military governors and different public bodies of the provinces.

"In response to the public opinion that the best way to administer relief to famine sufferers is to give them employment on some constructive works and also prompted by the desire to do its bit in this great task of fighting famine, the Ministry of Communications, besides doing everything in its power to reduce transportation rates on the different government railways, has drawn up plans for the construction of the two lines, the Tsang-Shih line and the Chefoo-Weihsien line.

FUNDS WERE LACKING

"When this proposal was first submitted to the public, it unanimously approved it. However, the necessary funds to do the work were not available, as both the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Finance could not be depended upon for financial support.

"Therefore, the Ministry decided to impose surcharges on the different public utilities within its control in order to raise the requisite funds. That this method of raising money was not taken on its own initiative but was adopted in accordance with public opinion can be easily proved. But to its great surprise, all these proposals have been viewed with great suspicion by the press of late.

"The press seems to have argued from the premises that the proceeds of the surcharges should not be used exclusively for constructive works and also should not merely be used for the relief of these two provinces. Moreover it also impugns the motives of the Ministry in levying the surcharges, saying that they have been collected for selfish purposes.

ATTACKS RESENTED

"All these attacks the ministry are really at a loss to understand. If the scheme of giving employment to famine sufferers on constructive works is not good, then the fault only lies with those who have originated the proposal and the Ministry is only responsible for having blindly adopted it. If, however, it is said that the money so raised is to be used for its selfish interest, then no evidences have been adduced to prove this charge and what is more, the Ministry has issued reports regarding the receipts of these surcharges from day to day and it is impossible to believe that the people can be misled by them.

CALL ON PUBLIC

"Now the Ministry wishes to appeal this question to the public opinion again. Whether the public likes to have the Ministry to suspend the work of the two lines and disband the laborers already recruited and to hand over the money collected from the surcharges to the Ministry of the Interior to be used for immediate relief, or to let the latter Ministry to undertake the work, or to use half of the proceeds for immediate relief, while the other half is still retained by the Ministry—these are the questions which the ministry wishes you to decide in five days after the receipt of this circular."

Insane French Airman Tries To Kill Woman And Three Men

Paris, Dec. 8.—At Aries, near Marseilles, yesterday, an airman for whom the only excuse is that he had suddenly gone mad, hunted three men and a woman for over an hour in the fashion of a hawk hunting a rabbit.

Two shepherds, a priest and a woman were standing together talking on a road when they saw an airplane flying towards them. Suddenly it swooped down and barely in time they threw themselves flat to escape the whirling propeller and heavy under-carriage. At tremendous speed the plane swooped over their prostrate bodies, missing them by a few feet. Then it soared away.

Trembling and very angry the four rose to their feet and decided to go at once and lodge a complaint with the police. At the worst they thought the airman had been guilty of great folly. In a few minutes, however, they heard the whirr of an engine behind them and looking round again saw the airplane flying straight in their direction. They could not believe that a deliberate attempt would be made upon their lives, but as he neared them the airman once more threw his plane into a deep descent, and once more they had to throw themselves down to escape being decapitated.

Aghast, they heard him pass over, then they scattered to try and find shelter in the bare fields, for some of them had seen the face of the man in the machine who was roaring with laughter, and they knew they had to deal with a maniac. In a few seconds back he came, circling over them again, and dropping down like a hawk on its quarry.

By now the terror-stricken shepherds and woman could only crawl from one place to another seeking some safer corner in which to hide. The priest, however, was enraged and tried to run down the long road to the village to get whatever help could be obtained and hoping to find some one with a gun who could frighten off the terrible hunter.

Again and again as he ran the madman swooped down on him and drove him to throw himself on his face in the road. Only to chase the others did he give up the pursuit, sweeping down sixteen times in all, till his victims were utterly terrorised. There was not a tree or a hedge on the fields to give shelter, and they were at the end of their strength before the madman wearied of his strange game and flew away.

Who he was has not yet been definitely established, as several pupils from a flying school near by were at the time in the air, but the military and civil authorities have started a rigid investigation with the intention of bringing a charge of attempted murder against the culprit.

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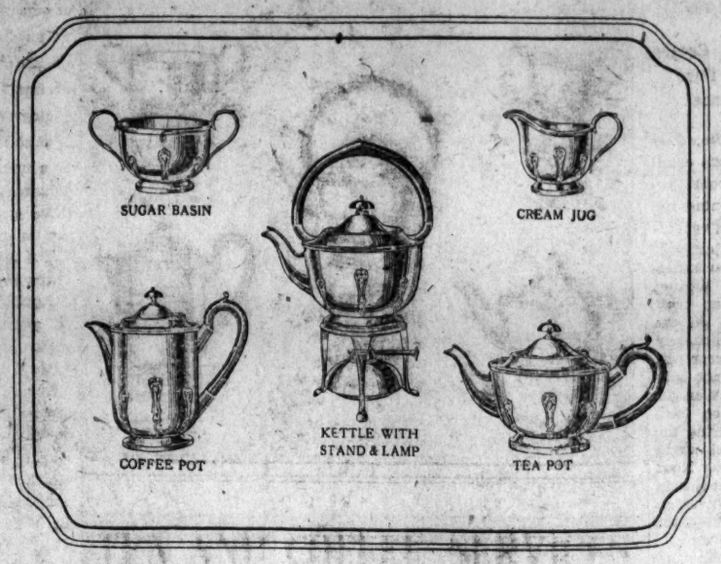

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Tea Pot (1½ pints)	£5 15 0
Coffee Jug	£6 10 0
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THE Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company offer exceptional value in Tea & Coffee Services in Solid Silver and in their famous E'ectro Plate suitable for Presentation and other purposes. The Company give orders by post from China special attention, and the prices charged are at all times the same as those prevailing in London. An illustrated catalogue will be sent post free upon request.

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ANNUAL WINTER SALE

Will Commence on MONDAY, the 10th inst., in the Drapery, Furnishing, General and Millinery Departments.

Ladies' Silk Hose
all sizes
Black, White, Grey & Tan
$2.00 per pair

All Wool Scarves
slightly soiled
$2.50 each

Embroidered Pillow Slips
80 cts. each

Ladies' Gloves
Suede Finish
80 cts. per pair

Striped Flannelettes
65 cts. per yd.

Clinical Thermometers
$1.55 each

Universal Bread Maker
$3.85 each

Gem Safety Razors
$1.45 each

Henry Likly large
Hold Trunks
Original Price
$82.00
SALE PRICE
$66.00

Primus Stoves
"The Genuine"
$9.50 each

Daval
Hot Water Bags
$3.00 each

French Briar Pipes
Sterling Silver mounted
80 cts. each

TRUNKS AND BAGS
are offered during the sale
at **20 %** off
usual prices

Congoleum Art Rugs
9 x 9
Original Price $18.00
SALE PRICE
$9.00

Folding Baby Push Carts
Original Price
$29.50 to $48.50
SALE PRICE
$15.00 to **$24.00**

CRETONNES
40 cts., **60** cts. and **80** cts. per yard

DOWN QUILTS
Double and Single Bed sizes
From **$15.00** each

TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS
2 x 2 yds. . . **$10.50**
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French and American
MODEL HATS
From **$12.00** each

ALL UNTRIMMED HATS
HALF PRICE

SAMPLE CORSETS
HALF PRICE

Large Quantity of
SUMMER CORSETS
$2.00 per pair

ALL WOOL WINTER COATS
From **$15.00** each

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GERMANY DYING OF STARVATION, IS OBSERVER'S VIEW

Find Children In Shocking State From Underfeeding And People Perishing Of Cold

FOERSTER FEARS ANARCHY

Unless Effective Aid Comes Quickly No One Can Foretell The Consequences

Berne, Switzerland, Dec. 6.—For some time past persons of all nationalities returning from Germany have been warning the world with ever increasing vehemence that the great majority of the German people are too underfed to endure the coming Winter, even if they could keep their homes warmed, whereas, on the contrary, their homes are mostly unheated. Today Professor F. W. Foerster, well known not only as a man of sceince, but on account of the moderation and courage of his attitude during the war, warns the civilised world through the medium of the Neus Zuercher Zeitung that unless help on a large scale can be given to Germany immediately disaster must overtake her and Europe.

"Besides holding solemn conferences, eminent financiers of all countries absolutely must meet to discuss the desperateness of the food conditions in Central Europe," he says. "Before their proposals can be acted upon experienced organisers throughout the civilised world must collaborate to undertake relief measures on a large scale in order temporarily to check the underfeeding in German towns and cities. The impending starvation of millions of people during the Winter cold is heartrending, and there could indeed be no finer way of celebrating the first consolidation of the League of Nations in Geneva than by taking extensive measures to help Central Europe.

"Should Germany continue to suffer so acutely from underfeeding she will develop into a terrible powder magazine, threatening all Europe, as will appear every day more clearly."

Dr. Foerster contends that it is useless to expect Germany to rehabilitate Europe by her labor because she is fast becoming, if she hasn't already become, too nervously and mentally exhausted and too physically weak to do so, even with the best will in the world. Again, he insists on what observers have said that her mental exhaustion and hopelessness expose her to every kind of mental epidemic, such as Bolshevism, and cause the German people to listen to wild utterances to which in normal circumstances they would be far too sensible to pay any attention.

British and American Quakers have done much for German women and children, but while grateful for their efforts, Dr. Foerster says these are merely a drop in the ocean. Neutral medical men who have visited various parts of Germany lately bear out Dr. Foerster, and one doctor narrates, without surprise, that an American lady belonging to an American Quaker commission sent to Berlin, fainted in a dispensary at sight of the state of Berlin children who had been brought in wrapped in newspapers and in an indescribable condition owing to underfeeding. The condition of new born and older children is so distressing that a Berlin physician has gone the length of seriously addressing parents and telling them that in the present circumstances it is their duty not to bring children into such a world.

Dr. Foerster asks the public not to accuse him of propaganda, and few who know his attitude during the war would be inclined to do so.

Exquisite Statuary Pieces Raffle Prizes

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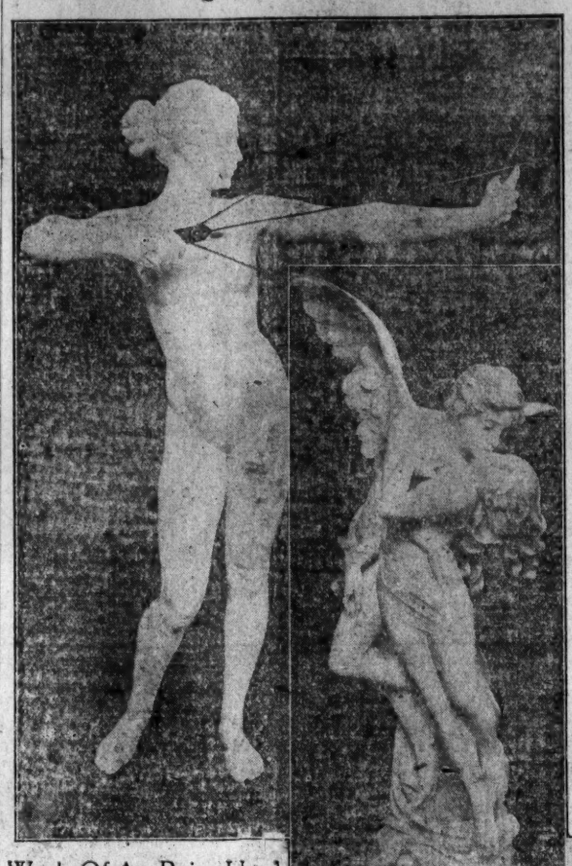
Offered By Woman's Famine Relief Society



Works Of Art Being Used To Give Aid To Starvin gMillions In North

Shanghai probably has not seen any finer examples of the sculptor's art than three pieces of statuary that are being raffled by the Woman's Famine Relief Society to increase the cash fund for those suffering in the north of China. The Women's Famine Relief Society has become one of the most active agencies in the vast work of providing aid for China's starving millions and in offering to the public these exquisite bits of art the Society doubtless has struck upon a method of awakening the widest interest in the work in which it is engaged.

The statuary is on exhibition in the show windows of Messrs. Boyes, Bassett and Company and striking photographs of the three pieces are to be seen on display in the windows of a number of other downtown business establishments. At all of these places tickets in the raffle are on sale at $5 each.

The first prize is a figure of Diana in Seravezza marble by Prof. J. Aurili. The goddess of the chase is gracefully posed with drawn golden bow string and arrow about to be loosed.

The second prize, called the Unfortunate Conductor, is in bronze by A. Vannetti—a group of wildly rearing horses with tangled harness attached to a wrecked chariot.

The third prize is Psyche and Love in Castellian marble by R. Riva.

The photographs of the statuary were donated by Messrs. Rembrandt and Company and these are to be seen at the stores of Messrs. Weeks and Company, Messrs. Hall and Holtz and Messrs. Lane, Crawford.

GERMANS FEAR FORD

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Jan. 8.—A prospect that German "dumpers" will have goods dumped on them, is evoking protests from Berlin. Motor-plough manufacturers are complaining of Mr. Henry Ford's intention to establish a branch and freeze out German competition by selling Ford tractors for 20,000 marks which cost the equivalent 56,000 marks in the United States.

Russians Will Hold Meeting In Paris

(*French Wireless through Reuter*)

Paris, Jan. 7.—The leading members of the former Russian Constituent Assembly, comprising revolutionary socialists and constitutional Democrats, will meet in Paris shortly, under the chairmanship of M. T. Chernoff, "with a view to defending the dignity and interests of Russia abroad."

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"ALL-STEEL" Filing Cabinets
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We offer to investors of the Far East the aid of our recently established investment service. This service offers an opportunity to convert surplus capital into high-grade American securities, which are now quoted in the United States at unusually low prices.

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Colored Tiles for fireplaces and floors, in a variety of shapes and colors; white tiles for kitchen, baths and toilets.

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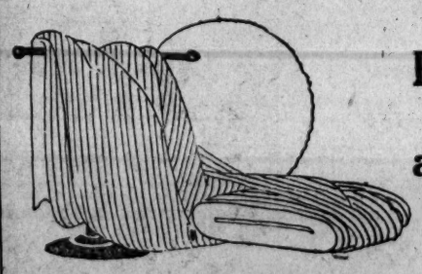
THE FINEST RANGE IN SHANGHAI of

SILKS, SATINS, PONGEES, CREPES, GAUZES, and All Kinds of Gold Brocade.

At Most Moderate Prices



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WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

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1300 PAIR OF BLANKETS — 20,000 YARDS OF SHEETING

THE SECOND WEEK OF A RECORD SALE

DOWN QUILTS AT SACRIFICE PRICES
RUGS, CRETONNES, TABLE COVERS
CURTAINS -- CUSHIONS — NAPKINS
AT COUNTER CLEARING PRICES

ALL RECORDS BROKEN: SEE THESE OFFERS

SALE OF TOWELS

500 dozen Bleached
Turkish Towels to be cleared
15 x 31, 18 x 35, 18 x 42, 37 x 52, 36 x 60 inches
$4.25 $5.75 $7.50 $16.00 $35.00 dozen

2000 PAIRS OF HIGH GRADE SHEETS LOOK HERE

SIZE	63 x 90	70 x 90	70 x 99	80 x 93	50 x 106
Sale Price	$7.50 pair	8.50 pair	9.50 pair	11.50 pair	12.95 pair

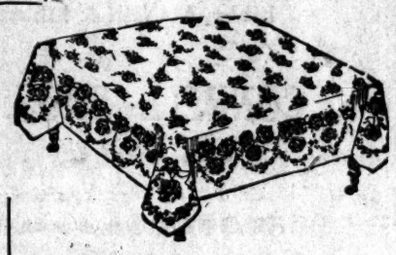
800
Turkish Bath Sheets
Wonderful value today.

size about	
40 x 60	$2.25 each
40 x 68	3.25 ,,
50 x 76	4.25 ,,
50 x 80	5.25 ,,

SEE THIS OFFER: 8000 YARDS PURE BLEACHED WIGAN SHEETING
54 inches wide
$1.25 yard

GREAT disposal of SHEETS & SHEETINGS

10,000 Yards of Pure Bleached Heavy Wigan Sheeting
Plain double warp.
Width 54, 63, 70, 90, 100 ins
Sale Price $2.00 2.25 2.50 2.95 3.50 yard



An Absolute Bargain

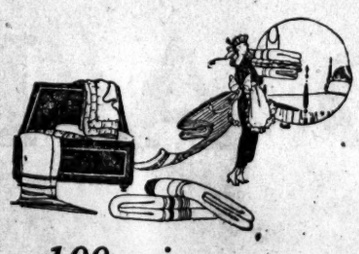
250 Table Cloths
Highly mercerised fine grade cotton. Two sizes only 70 x 88, 70 x 106
While they last $8.50 each $9.50 each

400 to clear
Fine Belfast Mercerised Table Cloths
size 64 x 84, 58 x 96, 66 x 106
This lot $4.25 each $6.00 each $8.00 each

A Chance to Secure A Down Quilt Cheap
Woolvena Quilts—A noted quality.
Single Bed To clear $33.50 each
Double Bed To clear $52.00 each

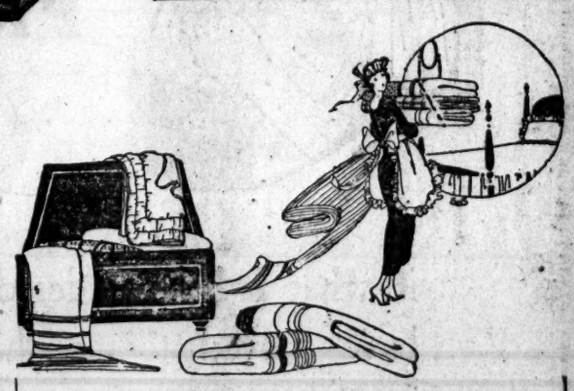
Absolute Clearance of Down Quilts
McLintock's, the best.
29 only 4 x 5 feet $13.00 each
19 only 6 x 7 feet $26.75 each

LOOK AT THIS OFFER



100 pairs
REAL WITNEY BLANKETS
Size 54 x 74 ins. $9.75 pair

For Your Double Bed
200 only
Fine Colored Printed Bedspreads
Double Bed Size - - $6.75 each



10,000 BLEACHED SHEETINGS
Pure finished—Twill weave

Width	63	70	80 inches
Sale Price	$1.50 yard	1.75 yard	2.00 yard

300 only
Handsome Printed Bed Spreads.
Single Bed Size $4.50 each

WITNEY BLANKETS

400 Pairs	54 x 74 inches	$12.50 PAIR
300 Pairs	64 x 84 inches	$17.50 PAIR
180 Pairs	70 x 90 inches	$24.50 PAIR
85 Pairs	80 x 100 inches	$29.50 PAIR

SALE OF TOWELS

A Line for Early Shoppers
42 dozen
All pure linen scalloped and embroidered towels
24 x 40 in to clear $4.00 each

75 KAPOC QUILTS
Marked at Bargain figures

Size	Prices
6 x 4 feet	$11.25 each
6 x 5 ,, ...	14.75 ,,
6 x 7 ,, ...	19.50 ,,

SEE THESE
24 dozen only
Honeycomb towels
22 x 38 in to clear $2.75 doz.

200 dozen
Heavy Mercerised **Napkins.**
size 19 x 19 inches
$3.25 doz.

375 dozen
Pure Bleached Mercerised Napkins. Hemmed.
20 x 20 inches 4.75 doz.

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NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

SCIENTISTS FIND PRIMITIVE RACE IN THE ANDES

Leader Of Johns Hopkins Expedition Tells Of Strange Customs

AFFECTION IS UNKNOWN

Children Sold For Two Dollars; Senses Of Men Dulled By Cocoa Leaves

BY WINIFRED VAN DUZER

(*Universal Service Correspondent*)

Baltimore, Dec. 4.—Today I sat in a rock and fossil littered room at Johns Hopkins University and listened to a story that Jack London might have told.

It was brought from a dim corner of the earth by Dr. Edward W. Berry, professor of paleontology, with a party of which Dr. J. W. Singwald, Jr., professor of economic geology at the university, also was a member. Dr. Berry returned recently from an expedition through seldom penetrated districts of Chile, Bolivia and Peru.

The expedition, undertaken as a memorial to George Huntington Williams, was for scientific research, particularly as regards rock formation of the Andes Mountain range and ore deposits, Dr. Berry explained. Contact with a life and people which the novelist of the South Seas would have loved was an incidental part of the party's wanderings. He said:

"We were interested in finding out the age of the west coast ranges. We finally settled five million years upon the western range and twenty millions upon the eastern. They are the youngest mountain system in the world!"

THE STORY OF PEOPLE

The story he told was of a folk who in their civilisation, household goods, farm implements and customs live in the days when Pharaoh's word was law in Egypt.

The men, like Tennyson's "Lotus Eaters," spend their lives "deep asleep yet all awake" because they chew leaves of cocoa mixed with ashes. They sell their children for this lethal treasure.

Their dwelling is 16,500 feet above the level of the sea. There stars look like arc lights set upon the hills. And on surrounding plains packs of wild dogs, running under the wind, howl all night to the empty gods of space.

"The pipes of Pan are played there," Dr. Berry continued, "and at festival times tom-toms beat through days on end."

From the west coast of northern Chile, far to the south where are nitrate pampas, there is a strip of desert more forbiding than the most sinister portion of our own Western wastes, lying between the mountain ranges. Beyond the peaks on the west is the beauty of sub-tropical vegetation, for trade winds drop their moisture on the coast. The expeditionist went on:

"Many of the mountains on the coast of Peru and north Chile are 14,000 feet high. Peaks rise four or five miles above the sea level and drop that much below. That means almost a ten-mile gradient; one of the greatest slopes on the globe.

"Across the desert is the western range and Bolivia with plateaus higher than Pike's Peak. Here the Incas live now with their civilisation of 1920 B. C.

"There has been no change in their methods of living for hundreds of years. It was not until we got into Chile that we saw spades or other agricultural implements not made of wood, like those of ancient Egypt.

"Until Chile, Peru and Bolivia are united by a means of communication there will be no educational progress. Even in coast districts and cities the Indian population is greatly in excess of the white.

"In a two-mile extent of Bolivia we estimated 56 percent population of Indians; 30 percent half-breeds and 14 percent whites. I believe a more correct estimate would be 1-half percent whites throughout the country.

A PEACEABLE PEOPLE

"They are very peaceable—these natives. Perhaps it's because so much energy is taken to live at that elevation that they have none left to fight with. Anyway, their chest development, even that of the children, would make the 'expansion' of our star athletes seem insignificant. They use such small portion of their lungs in breathing the thin air that they at once succumb to pulmonary troubles if they leave their heights.

"They are stolid, fatalistic, taking life as it comes with neither joy nor complaint. They seem to be beyond physical suffering. I have seen them work barefooted upon ice without showing discomfort.

"They are obliged to endure extremes of heat and cold the year round. In the daytime the sun bakes the plateaus; at night the temperature drops to ten or twelve degrees. We spent three weeks at a stretch upon a fifteen thousand foot elevation.

"From 2 o'clock in the morning on we found no amount of woolen clothing would preserve bodily warmth. Half as much air as we breathe here in Baltimore failed to produce internal combustion. The country furnished no fats or sugar to produce heat.

"The natives live mostly on barley and frozen potatoes. They soak potatoes in water, trample them until they are soft and allow them to freeze, after which they bury them till needed. If a horse is struck dead by the sun, they cut it up into food. They have a few eggs, which they keep till they explode when broken. They also have a little corn. This is their dietary."

WOMEN DO THE WORK

I asked him about the status of women in this place of ancient living in a new world. No equal rights there. They are the beasts of burden, friendless and unloved, breaking ore in silver and tin mines, trudging beside yam trains over mountain trails, with babies strapped to their backs.

"There is no display of affection either between the sexes or between parents and children.

"Children change hands frequently. If a father gets hard up he puts his son on the market. The family that buys him probably already has a dozen or more children. But the new son takes his place with the others and is treated as well as the parents know how. The price of a prime young son is not high. About two dollars will buy fancy stock.

"Children submit complacently to being sold. Even if mothers felt affection they never show. I suppose their sense of loss would be alleviated by the sure knowledge that another child soon would take the place of the one to go.

BEAR EVERY YEAR

"Women apparently bear a child every year from the time they are thirteen till they're seventy. Sensibilities of the men are dulled by the mixture of cocoa leaves and wood ashes they chew. It helps them to work without remuneration in the mines run by the Spaniards and to put up with barbaric treatment."

These strange people never wash. Dr. Berry declared the "Inca baths," often described, were reservoirs for irrigation always skilfully managed on the plateaus. Altitude and dry air preclude bugs, flies, germs.

Dr. Berry sketched a vivid picture of night upon this roof of the world, with the sky so near that it seems to close in on every side; deep shadow and blazing white under the moon; gusty winds moaning like stray spirits and the wild dogs howling as they hunt over the plain.

On such nights, he said, the men don wigs and false faces and celebrate the harvest festival of the sun goddess from whom they are sprung, though they say it is the festival of St. Paul, in deference to Spanish religious influence.

For days they coax a monotone music from ukulele-like instruments, and the sound of Pan's pipes rises with the pulse beat of the rawhide drum. The celebrants drink a 40 percent alcohol beverage, and when all no longer are able to dance the festival is over.

RICH IN SILVER

From a research angle, Dr. Berry said special attention was paid to locating and estimating ore deposits. He explained:

"Most Andean streams show placer deposits of gold. Much money has been spent in exploration, but no parent rocks worth mining have been discovered.

"But the region is the richest in the world in silver ore, and is one of the principal depositories of tin."

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But now the war is over and the body politic
Is feeling just a trifle sick and sore
All sorts of ills and humours further raise the nation's ire
Till we wonder if we *can* stand any more.
Still, in times of stress and struggle —revolution, riot or war
The wise man keeps *his* body free from ills
By taking "England's safeguard"—worth a dollar every dose
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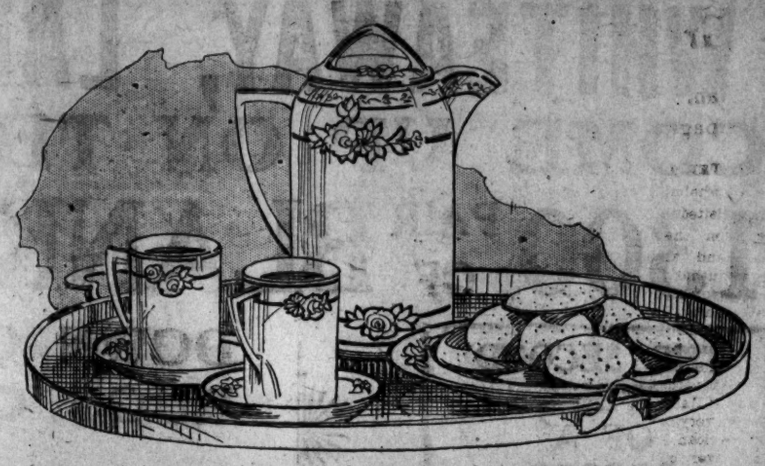

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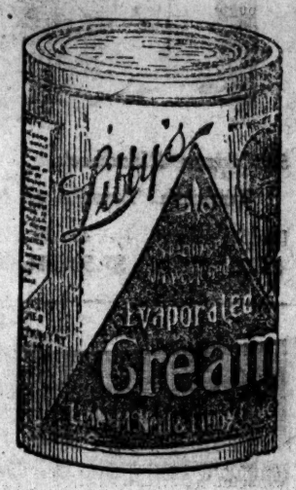
and then tell your friends what you think.

Libby's CREAM



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Why Venizelos, Famous Greek Leader, Lost Out

The Man, Not His Works, Was Rejected; Propaganda That Played On Ignorance

By WALTER LITTLEFIELD

The overwhelming defeat which has been visited by the people of Greece upon the great modern architect and artisan of their nation, Eleutherios K. Venizelos, has caused some persons to see in it many points of resemblance to the defeat of the party led by President Wilson at the Presidential election in the United States. A careful examination of the case of Venizelos will show many points of contrast, very few of similarity.

The American President having assumed, ever since the United States entered the great war, during both the conflict and the Peace Conference, that he spoke and acted in accordance with the mind and will of the American people asked them, almost by referendum as it were, to ratify his policy and the treaties he had negotiated. They declined to do so. Venizelos, at the election last Sunday, asked the Greeks for their approval of a fait accompli, which had been brought into being through circumstances which seemed to show that each step taken did not have the popular approval. The methods used to reach them were, at the time, seriously questioned, although nobody would deny that the end attained brought territorial and political expansion, as well as power and glory, to the nation. After his return from the Peace Conference last Spring Venizelos demonstrated in a great speech on May 14 before the Bule, or one-chamber Parliament, the extent of these gains and expressed the reasonable certainty of more.

He knew that his record up to the Spring of 1915 had the full approval of the people and that tion the recent beginning to question the recent conduct of their King, who although secure in their hearts as to his military record as the Duke of Sparta in the Balkan wars of 1912-13 had of late lost prestige because he had seemingly denounced those very principles by which the Balkan wars had been won and to which he had categorically promised to adhere as rules of conduct for the future.

At the beginning of the great war both King Constantine and his Prime Minister, who in the chancelleries of the Balkans had given the former his military opportunity two years before, were as one on the policy to be pursued: A benevolent neutrality toward the ally of Greece, Servia, and therefore toward the Entente; an open declaration that an attack by Bulgaria against Servia would be followed by the intervention of Greece against Bulgaria; a policy of watchful waiting so that no rival Balkan nation should secure territory at the expense of Greece, and after Turkey's entrance into the war an effort to obtain recognition and realisation of Greek claims in Thrace, the Aegean Sea and the littoral of Asia Minor.

Their policy, therefore, has been crowned by complete success, only the success was not reached by a German victory as Constantine believed it would be, but by a victory of the Entente in which, from the very beginning, Venizelos had profound faith.

But while the cost of the method pursued by Venizelos can be measured in a definite expenditure of lives and treasure and of mental and physical anguish—none the less potent if transitory—the method which Constantine might have pursued, if allowed to do so, has no such distressing results for contemplation.

The result of the election, therefore, was not the repudiation of a policy brought to a successful conclusion, but rather of the man who had pursued it, of the sufferings the policy had inflicted on the people, particularly during the last few months when the huge cost of maintaining the corollary of that policy could be measurably anticipated, and when the jailer and even the executioner were busy with officers and soldiers who had won glory and honor for Greece but not for Venizelos, and whose only fault was that they had remained loyal to the monarch who had been driven into exile at the points of foreign bayonets; his mistakes they were willing to forgive and of whose sympathy for their afflictions they were receiving constant reminders. And so with the return of Constantine some of the obligations incurred by Venizelos might be allowed to go to protest.

When, three months ago, the censorship was raised in Greece thousands of letters in ever-increasing numbers began to come to Greeks in the United States from friends and relatives at home. They had little to say about the great victory of Venizelos at the Peace Conference, little about the change wrought in the status of Greece among the family of nations, but a great deal about death and suffering. Venizelos was invariably condemned as a man who thought more about satisfying his own ambition than the happiness of the people and as the conscious or unconscious cat's paw of England and France. Money was invariably asked for. Later came news of the harvests; the crops could not be gathered because the men were still with the army in Thrace and Smyrna "fighting the battles of England and France," or because "we have lost our vineyards through the machinations of the "profiteers."

To combat this sort of propaganda Venizelos did nothing. He trusted to the intelligence of the people, believed that they realised what he had done for Greece and that the means he had employed had been justified by results, and he only concerned himself with the putting down of overt acts against his administration. Numerous speeches show how much he trusted—that the cold logic of his policy was unanswerable. And so it was, except by votes.

The propaganda bureau at Lucerne had only to sow the ground so carefully prepared by the open German propaganda carried on in Greece from the beginning of the war until the expulsion of King Constantine in June, 1917. The Lucerne material was secretly exploited while Venizelos was governing Greece with a Bule elected May 31, 1915, dissolved by Constantine six months later, and resummoned by King Alexander after his father's expulsion. Nothing was said about the unconstitutional acts of Constantine in dissolving that same mandate of the people at the time of its election, or of its substitution by another (Dec. 19, 1915) which clearly did not possess that mandate, of his execution of the laws through a Prime Minister kept in office in opposition to the will of the majority, but a great deal was said about the alleged unconstitutional act of Venizelos in inviting the Entente to occupy Greek territory at Saloniki, his treason in setting up a Provisional Government at Crete, and finally the maneuvers by which he resumed power by the expulsion of Constantine. Two documents not circulated in Entente countries were appraised at their face value in Greece. Both are dated June 11, 1917. The first is addressed by M. Jonnart, the French High Commissioner of the Entente in Greece, to M. Zaimis, then King Constantine's Prime Minister. The second is the reply of M. Zaimis. M. Jonnart wrote:

"Monsieur le President: The Powers protecting Greece have decided to reconstitute the unity of the kingdom without infringing the constitutional monarchical institutions which they guaranteed to Greece. His Majesty King Constantine having openly violated, on his own initiative, the Constitution of which France, Great Britain and Russia are the guarantors, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that the King has lost the confidence of the Protecting Powers, and the latter consider themselves free from any obligations toward him resulting from their rights of protection. I have consequently been authorised, with the view of re-establishing the constitutional situation, to demand the abdication of H. M. King Constantine, who will himself, in accord with the Protecting Powers, nominate a successor from among his heirs. I am obliged to request an answer within twenty-four hours."

M. Zaimis, in reply, said:

"Monsieur le Haut Commissaire: France, Great Britain and Russia, having demanded by your note of today the abdication of H. M. King Constantine and the appointment of his successor, the undersigned, President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs, has the honor to inform Your Excellency that H. M. the King, always only for the interests of Greece, has decided to leave the country with the hereditary Prince, and appoints as his successor Prince Alexander."

Let me quote a passage from the Lucerne propaganda papers of the time to show how they interpreted the result of these two letters:

"King Constantine was dethroned against the will of 90 percent of the Hellenic people. Had he given the word, they would have fought the whole world to retain him. But he is too patriotic, too good a Greek. Not his throne, but his people, was his first care. He, their commander, their great national hero, ordered them to submit. They obey his last order—and it was his was his greatest hour!"

"It is evident that the Greeks have suffered hideously—and needlessly. What is to be the reward of this long martyrdom, when the Peace Conference meets? President Wilson has said: 'No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognise and accept the principle that Governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed and that no right anywhere exists to hand people about from sovereign to sovereign as if they were property . . . any peace which does not recognise and accept this principle will inevitably be upset. . . . The ferment of the spirit of whole populations will fight subtly and constantly against it, and all the world will sympathise.'

"No Greek could have worded his own dreams for the rehabilitation of his country more effectively than these striking words of the great President. That the Greeks, after the war, or even now (August, 1917), be allowed without the dictation of any foreign power, to say whether they want Venizelos or not, whether they want King Constantine or not, whether they want a republic or the constitutional elective monarchy they had hitherto; this first."

And now after three years the answer has been given. While the nations of the world were regarding Venizelos as one of the greatest statesmen of modern times, as a dominant figure at the Peace Conference who obtained all that he asked for and thereby doubled both the territory and the population of his country, a hero, almost a martyr, the majority of the people of Greece saw in him only an ambitious politician, who had been able to satisfy that ambition merely because it would be convenient to England and France to have it satisfied; to be sure there seemed to be great glory and power for Greece in his achievements, but how far would the people of Greece be able to realise these things and what would be the cost of the maintenance of them, with Venizelos pledged to England and France, how would the continued sacrifice of Greek ideals secure the supreme benefit from lives and treasure in the attempt to enforce the Treaty of Sevres in Turkey?

The stupid, but perfectly comprehensible, action of the Greeks at the polls, inevitably to be followed by a plebiscitum for the return of King Constantine, is a crushing blow to the Levantine policy of both England and France.

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Text Of President Wilson's Farewell Message As Read To Congress

Washington, Dec. 8.—The full text of the farewell message of President Wilson to Congress follows:

"When I addressed myself to performing the duty laid upon the President by the Constitution to present to you an annual report of the state of the Union, I found my thought dominated by an immortal sentence of Abraham Lincoln's—'Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it.'

"A sentence immortal because it embodies in a form of utter simplicity and purity the essential faith of the nation, the faith in which it was conceived and the faith in which it has grown to glory and power. With that faith and the birth of a nation founded upon it came the hope into the world that a new order would prevail throughout the affairs of mankind, an order in which reason and right would take precedence of covetousness and force, and I believe that I express the wish and purpose of every thoughtful American when I say that this sentence marks for us in the plainest manner the part we should play alike in the arrangement of our domestic affairs and in our exercise of influence upon the affairs of the world.

FAITH WON THE WAR

"By this faith, and by this faith alone, can the world be lifted out of its present confusion and despair. It was this faith which prevailed over the wicked force of Germany. You will remember that the beginning of the end of the war came when the German people found themselves face to face with the conscience of the world and realised that right was everywhere arrayed against the wrong that their Government was attempting to perpetrate. I think, therefore that it is true to say that this was the faith which won the war. Certainly this is the faith with which our gallant men went into the field and out upon the seas to make sure of victory.

"This is the mission upon which Democracy came into the world. Democracy is an assertion of the right of the individual to live and to be treated justly as against any attempt on the part of any combination of individuals to make laws which will overburden him or which will destroy his equality among his fellows in the matter of right or privilege, and I think we all realise that the day has come when Democracy is being put upon its final test.

U.S. TO SAVE DEMOCRACY

"The Old World is just now suffering from a wanton rejection of the principle of democracy and a substitution of the principle of autocracy asserted in the name, but without the authority and sanction, of the multitude. This is the time of all others when democracy should prove its purity and its spiritual power to prevail. It is surely the manifest destiny of the United States to lead in the attempt to make this spirit prevail.

"There are two ways in which the United States can assist to accomplish this great object:

"First, by offering the example within her own borders of the will and power of democracy to make and enforce laws which are unquestionably just and which are equal in their administration—laws which secure its full right to labor and yet at the same time safeguard the integrity of property, and particularly of that property which is devoted to the development of industry and the increase of the necessary wealth of the world.

"Second, by standing for right and justice as toward individual nations.

"The law of democracy is for the protection of the weak, and the influence of every democracy in the world should be for the protection of the weak nation, the nation which is struggling toward its right and toward its proper recognition and privilege in the family of nations.

READJUSTMENT URGED

"The United States cannot refuse this role of champion without putting the stigma of rejection upon the great and devoted men who brought its government into existence and established it in the face of almost universal opposition and intrigue, even in the face of wanton force, as, for example, against the Orders in Council of Great Britain and the arbitrary Napoleonic decrees which involved us in what we know as the War of 1812.

"I urge you to consider that the display of an immediate disposition on the part of the Congress to remedy any injustices or evils that may have shown themselves in our own national life will afford the most effectual offset to the forces of chaos and tyranny which are playing so disastrous a part in the fortunes of the free peoples of more than one part of the world.

"The United States is of necessity the sample democracy of the world, and the triumph of democracy depends upon its success.

"Recovery from the disturbing and sometimes disastrous effects of the late war has been exceedingly slow on the other side of the water and has given promise, I venture to say, of early completion only in our own fortunate country; but even with us the recovery halts and is impeded at times, and there are immediate serviceable acts of legislation which it seems to me we ought to attempt to assist that recovery and prove the indestructible recuperative force of a great government of the people.

WORKABLE BUDGET SYSTEM

"One of these is to prove that a great democracy can keep house as successfully and in as business-like a fashion as any other government. It seems to me that the first step toward proving this is to supply ourselves with a systematic method of handling our estimates and expenditures and bringing them to the point where they will not be an unnecessary strain upon our income or necessitate unreasonable taxation—in other words, a workable budget system—and I respectfully suggest that two elements are essential to such a system; namely, not only that the proposal of appropriations should be in the hands of a single body, such as a single appropriations committee in each House of the Congress, but also that this body should be brought into co-operation with the departments of the Government and with the Treasury of the United States as would enable it to act upon a complete conspectus of the needs of the Government, and the resources from which it must draw its income.

"I reluctantly vetoed the budget bill passed by the last session of the Congress because of a constitutional objection. The House of Representative subsequently modified the bill in order to meet this objection. In the revised form I believe that the bill, coupled with action already taken by the Congress to revise its rules and procedure, furnishes the foundations for an effective national budget system.

"I earnestly hope, therefore that one of the first steps taken by the present session of the Congress will be to pass the Budget bill."

THE NATION'S FINANCES

"The nation's finances have shown marked improvement during the past year. The total ordinary receipts of $6,694,000,000 for the fiscal year 1920 exceeded those for 1919 by $1,542,000,000, while the total net ordinary expenditures decreased from $18,514.000,000 to $6,403,000,000.

"The gross public debt, which reached its highest point on August 31, 1919, when it was $26,596,000,000, had dropped on November 30, 1920. to $24,175,000,000. There has also been a marked decrease in holdings of Government war securities by the banking institutions of the country, as well as in the amount of bills held by the Federal Reserve banks secured by Government war obligations.

"This fortunate result has relieved the banks and left them freer to finance the needs of agriculture, industry and commerce. It has been due in large part to the reduction of the public debt, especially of the floating debt, but more particularly to the improved distribution of Government securities among permanent investors. The cessation of the Government's borrowings except through short-term certificates of indebtedness has been a matter of great consequence to the people of the country at large, as well as to the holders of Liberty Bonds and Victory Notes, and has had an important bearing on the matter of effective credit control.

"The year has been characterised by the progressive withdrawal of the Treasury from the domestic credit market. The future course will necessarily depend upon the extent to which economies are practised and upon the burdens placed upon the Treasury, as well as upon industrial developments and the maintenance of tax receipts at a sufficiently high level.

"The fundamental fact which at present dominates the Government's financial situation is that $7,500,000,000 of its war indebtedness mature within the next two and a half years. Of this amount $2,500,000,000 are floating debt and $5,000,000,000 Victory notes and War Savings Certificates. The fiscal program of the Government must be determined with reference to these maturities.

"Sound policy demands that Government expenditures be reduced to the lowest amount which will permit the various services to operate efficiently, and that Government receipts from taxes and salvage be maintained sufficiently high to provide for current requirements, including interest and sinking fund charges on the public debt, and at the same time retire the floating debt and part of the Victory Loan before maturity.

"With rigid economy, vigorous salvage operations and adequate revenues from taxation, a surplus of current receipts over current expenditures can be realised and should be applied to the floating debt. All branches of the Government should co-operate to see that this program is realised.

NECESSITY OF ECONOMY

"I cannot over-emphasise the necessity of economy in Government appropriations and expenditures and the avoidance by the Congress of practices which take money from the Treasury by indefinite or revolving fund appropriations.

"The estimates for the present year show that over a billion dollars of expenditures were authorised by the last Congress in addition to the amounts shown in the usual compiled statements of appropriations. This strikingly illustrates the importance of making direct and specific appropriations.

"The relation between the current receipts and current expenditures of the Government during the present fiscal year, as well as during the last half of the last fiscal year, has been disturbed by the extraordinary burdens thrown upon the Treasury by the Transportation Act, in connection with the return of the railroads to private control.

"Over $600,000,000 has already been paid to the railroads under this act—$350,000,000 during the present fiscal year—and it is estimated that further payments aggregating possibly $650,000,000 must still be made to the railroads during the current year. It is obvious that these large payments have already seriously limited the Government's progress in retiring the floating debt.

"Closely connected with this, it seems to me, is the necessity for an immediate consideration of the revision of our tax laws. Simplification of the income and profits taxes has become an immediate necessity. These taxes performed an indispensable service during the war. The need for their simplification, however, is very great, in order to save the taxpayer inconvenience and expense and in order to make his liability more certain and definite. Other and more detailed recommendations with regard to taxes will no doubt be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

DISABLED VETERAN PROBLEM

"It is my privilege to draw to the attention of Congress for very sympathetic consideration the problem of providing adequate facilities for the care and treatment of former members of the military and naval forces who are sick or disabled as the result of their participation in the war. These heroic men can never be paid in money for the service they patriotically rendered the nation. Their reward will lie rather in realisation of the fact that they vindicated the rights of their country and aided in safeguarding civilisation.

"The nation's gratitude must be effectively revealed to them by the most ample provision for their medical care and treatment as well as for their vocational training and placement. The time has come when a more complete program can be formulated and more satisfactorily administered for their treatment and training, and I earnestly urge that the Congress give the matter its early consideration.

"The Secretary of the Treasury and the Board for Vocational Education will outline in their annual reports proposals covering medical care and rehabilitation which I am sure will engage your earnest study and command your most generous support.

MANY THINGS NEED ACTION

"Permit me to emphasise once more the need for action upon certain matters upon which I dwelt at some length in my message to the second session of the Sixty-sixth Congress: The necessity, for example, of encouraging the manufacture of dyestuffs and related chemicals; the importance of doing everything possible to promote agricultural production along economic lines, to improve agricultural marketing and to make rural life more attractive and healthful; the need for a law regulating cold storage in such a way as to limit the time during which goods may be kept in storage, prescribing the method of disposing of them if kept beyond the permitted period, and requiring goods released from storage in all cases to bear the date of their receipt.

"It would also be most serviceable if it were provided that all goods released from cold storage for interstate shipment should have plainly marked upon each package the selling or market price at which they went into storage, in order that the purchaser might be able to learn what profits stood between him and the producer or the wholesale dealer. Indeed, it would be very serviceable to the public if all goods destined for interstate commerce were made to carry upon every packing case whose form made it possible a plain statement of the price at which they left the hands of the producer.

LICENSING CORPORATION

"I respectfully call your attention, also, to the recommendations of the message referred to with regard to a Federal license for all corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

"In brief the immediate legislative need of the time is the removal of all obstacles to the realisation of the best ambitions of our people in their several classes of employment and the strengthening of all instrumentalities by which difficulties are to be met and removed and justice dealt out, whether by law or by some form of mediation and conciliation. I do not feel it to be my privilege at present to suggest the detailed and particular methods by which these objects may be attained, but I have faith that the inquiries of your several committees will discover the way and the method.

SUGGESTS ARMENIAN LOAN

"In response to what I believe to be the impulse of sympathy and opinion throughout the United States, I earnestly suggest that the Congress authorise the Treasury of the United States to make to the struggling Government of Armenia such a loan as was made to several of the Allied Governments during the war, and I would also suggest that it would be desirable to provide in the legislation itself that the expenditure of the money thus loaned should be under the supervision of a commission, or at least a commissioner, from the United States, in order that revolutionary tendencies within Armenia itself might not be afforded by the loan a further tempting opportunity.

WANTS PHILIPPINES FREED

"Allow me to call your attention to the fact that the people of the Philippine Islands have succeeded in maintaining a stable government since the last action of the Congress in their behalf and have thus fulfilled the condition set by the Congress as precedent to a consideration of granting independence to the islands. I respectfully submit that this condition precedent having been fulfilled, it is now our liberty and our duty to keep our promise to the people of these islands by granting them the independence which they so honorably covet.

"I have not so much laid before you a series of recommendations, gentlemen, as sought to utter a confession of faith, of the faith in which I was bred and which it is my solemn purpose to stand by until my last fighting day. I believe this to be the faith of America, the faith of the future, and of all the victories which await national action in the days to come, whether in America or elsewhere."

HAD ALARMING ECZEMA ON LEGS AND FEET

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills The World Renowned Blood and Nerve Tonic, Work a Permanent Cure in Ceylon.

It is but a waste of time and money to try to cure Eczema by external means alone. These things may give temporary relief, but the trouble is in the blood, and only by purifying and enriching the blood can it be permanently eradicated. Such was the experience of Mr. V. W. Van Rooyen when dealing with the case of his son, and he found, as so many other people have done during the past thirty years, that tonic blood treatment by means of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills works wonders where other treatments totally fail.

Mr. Van Rooyen, whose address is 37 Lighthouse Street, Galle, Ceylon, says:—"My son Alfred, aged 14, suffered badly for six years from Eczema on both his legs and feet. It started by a redness of the skin and a most irritating itching. Afterwards small sores formed which we had great difficulty in keeping him from scratching. The Eczema spread in an alarming manner, being especially severe between the toes.

"Ointments and other medicines were prescribed but seemed to give no relief at all. The irritation prevented the poor boy from getting proper rest at night and he got exceedingly weak and rundown. Medical men said that his blood was in most impoverished condition.

"Reading of a similar case having been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I bought a supply of these Pills for my son. From the first we found they were very efficient, as almost at once the irritation began to subside. And as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills purified and built up his blood so the sores dried up until they disappeared altogether. He was able to sleep properly at night and regained his health and strength. I attribute my son's cure entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He has had no return of the skin eruptions since."

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ED. H. EVERETT,
POSTAL AGENT.

Modern Ku Klux Klan Not Same As Famous Night Riders Says Founder

Colonel William Simmons

Colonel William Simmons, of Atlanta, Ga., founder and imperial wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, who, in a public statement issued recently, seeks to correct the impression, apparently general throughout the country, confusing the modern organisation with the so-called "night riders" and "gin burners" of the South.

The University Of Nanking News Notes

During the New Year holidays the students of the Junior College gave two performances of a play entitled "Into The Light," written and directed by Miss Anne C. White of the English department. One performance was for the students of the University and their friends, the other was for the foreign community. On both occasions the performances were thoroughly enjoyed.

* * *

On January 5, Mr. Hwang Yung-liang, the newly appointed Minister to Austria and a graduate of Nanking University in the pioneer class of 1895, paid a visit to his Alma Mater. He delivered an address to the students in the Sage Memorial Chapel. His main exhortation was to remind each student to have a goal of his own and to pay attention to the study of the Chinese language, which has been neglected by the younger generation.

* * *

Following the call of voluntary workers by the Famine Relief Committee for the famine area Mr. Guy W. Sarvis, Dean of the College of Arts, left here for north China last Saturday. This is also a part of our contribution to the famine relief: for a man of such a caliber as Mr. Sarvis will, we are sure, do much in the way of helping the sufferers.

* * *

Keeping abreast of the reform movements of the day and realising that the young China is increasingly indulging in the use of nicotine, an essay contest is being held this semester. The prizes for the best essays are gold and silver medals and silk and satin banners, and are donated by Miss Anne C. White. The subjects are "The Cost of a Cigarette" and "Why a Minor Should Not Use Tobacco." Prizes will also be given for the best charts showing "The Economical Waste (to the individual or community) in the Use of Tobacco and Opium." The best of these essays and charts will be published in the leading Chinese and English publications, and later will be issued in pamphlet form for national distribution.

St. John's University News Items

Morning setting-up exercises have been suspended on account of the exceedingly cold weather.

* * *

Mr. Alexander Haddon spoke at the Wednesday evening service on his experiences while doing welfare work in American prisons.

* * *

The collection from the Faculty and students attending the various Christmas services amounted to $98. This sum was forwarded to the Chung Hwa Synod in Shansi for mission work in Shansi.

* * *

Basketball season has started. The team has been organised, and regular practice under Mr. W. M. Porterfield has begun.

* * *

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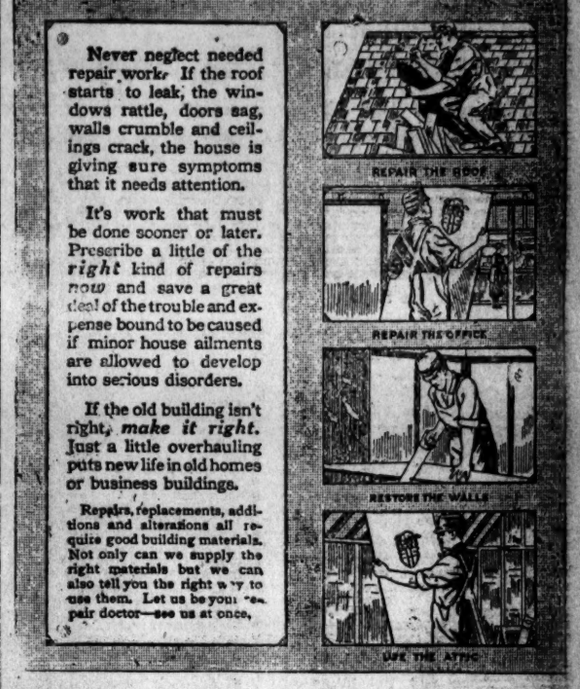

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U.S. ARMY CAPTAIN, $6,000 ABSCONDER, WAS GERMAN SPY

John Willett, 48th Infantry, Admits He Was Sent With 300 Others To Enlist

BARES ESPIONAGE SYSTEM

Would Have Led His Men To Slaughter Had He Been Sent Oversea, He Says

(Note: This remarkable story was briefly reported in the cables.)

New York, Dec. 8.—An amazing story of German espionage during the war was disclosed at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon when John Willet, former Captain in the Forty-eighth United States Infantry, broke down in the East Fifty-first Street Police station and confessed that he was really Hans Willers, a cadet in the German Army until 1914, when he was sent to this country with 300 other cadets to join the American Army and become officers, if they could.

Willet, Willers or Willars, as his name was variously recorded by the police and the military authorities last night, confessed that he had absconded with $6,000 of his company's funds at Camp Sevier on Nov. 28, 1918, a few weeks after the armistice. It was this offense which resulted in his arrest at Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street at 3:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, which Hugh J. Hannigan, formerly a First Lieutenant in the Forty-eighth, recognised the deserter and hailed a policeman.

"You would be surprised how many high German officials held jobs in Washington during the war," Willet told Detective Sergeant O'Leary, according to the latter. The prisoner made this statement after he had narrated how he came here and what he would have done had his regiment been sent to France.

TO LEAD MEN TO SLAUGHTER

"I would have led my men to slaughter and could have been useful to my own country in many others ways," Willet said, according to the police.

After he had told his story the detectives got in touch with the commandant's office at Fort Jay, Governors Island, and were told Willet was wanted by the army authorities. A half hour later an armed guard under Sergeant Pringel handcuffed Willet at the station house and took him to Fort Jay, where he was locked up in Castle Williams Prison.

Lieutenant M. D. Chandler, Prison Officer, said last night that the prisoner had admitted that he was "John A. Willars," former Captain of K. Company Forty-eighth Infantry, but further than that he would make no statement after being warned that anything he said would be used against him at his trial.

He was charged with absconding with $6,000 from the fund of Company K. Forty-eighth Infantry, while the regiment was stationed at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.; with being a German spy while holding an American Army commission and desertion from the United States Army.

IDENTIFIED BY OFFICERS

Hannigan, now a salesman for the American Pulp and Paper Company, with offices in the Grand Central Terminal Building, had just passed the Public Library in West Forty-second Street when he recognised the short blond civilian ahead of him as the missing Captain of Company K. He followed Willet to Sixth Avenue, and, crossing ahead of him, ran up to Policeman MacDonald and briefly told the facts in the case. The policeman halted Willet, told the latter a complaint had been made against him and the three went to the East Fifty-first Street Station.

"I have ordered the arrest of my former Captain because he stole the company funds and then deserted," Hannigan told Detective O'Leary.

It was not until Willet had been confronted with two other ex-Lieutenants of the Forty-eighth Infantry, Sidney P. Howell, a lawyer of 31 Nassau Street, and Francis Hatch, whose office is at 120 Broadway, both of whom made a positive identification of the man, that he began to respond to questions fired at him by Detectives O'Leary, Dietsch, Walsh and Hayden.

A question as to his pedigree, according to the detectives, brought the reply that Willet was born in Germany and educated there.

TRAINED FOR SPY WORK

"I was trained for spy work when I was a boy and later when I was a cadet in a German military academy," the detectives quote Willet as saying.

"I had been trained to speak English as it should be spoken, without the trace of an accent, and I can speak my own language just as well," the prisoner went on.

"When the World War began in 1914 I was selected to join a band of cadets who came to the United States with orders to join the American Army. Other groups went to the French Army and to the British. About 300 others came over here with me. I knew that my military training soon would be recognised and that promotion would follow, so I enlisted as a private the first opportunity I got. I had no citizenship papers—I did not need any.

"I could have joined the navy—my instructions would have permitted that. None of us were to attempt a blow at the Allies while here. We were simply to get into the good graces of our commanders, furnish what information we could.

"I enlisted in Albany soon after my arrival in this country. Within a very short time my ability as a soldier was recognised and I was promoted. I became a non-commissioned officer. Then when the United States entered the war and I knew I could be of greater service I got a commission and was with my regiment at Camp Sevier.

DESERTED AFTER ARMISTICE

"My heart was nearly broken when I discovered that my regiment probably would not be sent to France. I would have died for my country gladly. So, fifteen days after the armistice, I took the company fund money and left camp.

"I'm telling you this freely, because I might as well be dead. Life does not matter much to me."

In answer to a question from Detective O'Leary, according to the latter, as to what the self-confessed spy would have done to aid the German cause while with an American regiment in France, Willet replied:

"I might as well be dead over there as to be here. There are better men buried over there. I probably would have led the men to slaughter."

Willet said that after he left Camp Sevier, where the Thirtieth Division, composed of the National Guard of the Carolinas and Tennessee, was in training, he started traveling. He took this decision, he said, after finding that it would be impossible to obtain a passport to Germany. He said he had endeavored to the utmost of his ability to get back to the Fatherland so that he might participate in the work of rehabilitating Germany.

For some time he was uncertain which way to strike out. Eventually, he said, according to the detectives' version, he decided to head for the Pacific Coast. He toured the Pacific Slope, he said, and then came East again. Then he repeated his jaunt to the Coast, "my plan was to keep on the move," he remarked.

MARRIES CHICAGO GIRL

A year ago he stopped in Chicago, where he met a Miss Crawford. The acquaintance ripened into love, he continued, and they were married, the detective not disclosing where the marriage took place nor by whom it was performed. His wife, the former Captain said, was an American, whose parents were of English descent. She, he said, was the only one who knew his secret.

A few months ago, the alleged confession continued, Willet came to this city and started a mail order business in a small way at 542 West Fifty-third Street, near Tenth Avenue, using his wife's maiden name in the conduct of his business. He indicated, according to the police, that the business had not been wholly successful.

Last Friday, Willet said, he slipped and fell in his apartment at Riverside Drive and 162d Street, where he had lived since his arrival from Chicago. He broke a pair of spectacles rimmed heavily with tortoise shell, which he had worn as a partial disguise, "and I knew then that I was in for a run of hard luck." In fact, Willet attributed his capture last night to the fact that the absence of this "mask" revealed his identity to his former fellow-officer.

At this point in the questioning, said Detective O'Leary, one of the policemen asked what Willet had done with the $6,000 which was missing from the company fund of Forty-eighth infantry. The prisoner replied, the police said, that he had spent what remained over and above his traveling expenses in educating a nephew. The name of this nephew was not brought out, nor was it indicated whether Willet had sent any of the money to relatives in Germany.

He admitted according to the detectives, that he stole a considerable sum in registered Liberty bonds.

Then Willet was asked whether he was a citizen of the United States, the detectives said his response was:

"No, I am not a citizen and I never would become one. However, I have traveled all over the United States, but all the while I was trying to get a passport to Germany."

At another point in his examination, as later related by the police, Willet asked Detective O'Leary whether he would be permited to send his wife some money. He handed the detective a $5 note and several checks.

SPIES IN WASHINGTON

It was at this point in the questioning that one of the detectives who sought information as to German spy activities at Washington elicited the response:

"You would be surprised if you knew how many high German officials held jobs at Washington during the war."

"Are they still there?" the detective is said to have asked.

"That I don't know," it is alleged Willet replied, "but there were many of them during the war."

When the questioning was brought to bear on Willet's personal affairs, he was asked whether his wife knew that he was a German spy, and he replied:

"I've told her a good deal, but of course I did not tell her all", and then with a shrug of seeming indifference, he added: "Why, it was an honor to be chosen for this work. Wouldn't you consider it an honor if your nation selected you to go into a foreign country and do a bit of valuable service?"

The police said that the suspicion that Willet had some connection with the enemy was aroused after he fled from Camp Sevier, when officers who examined the personal effects that he left behind found five books in German. What these books were was not disclosed, the police said, adding that they had not learned whether they were military textbooks.

The Willet apartment, according to Detective O'Leary, was searched late yesterday afternoon for evidence corroborating the story Willet told, but this phase of the investigation, he added, was carried on by the Federal authorities as Willet was a Federal prisoner. He said he had learned that Federal agents had questioned Mrs. Willet. An attempt to reach the agents last night was unsuccessful.

"I consider Willet a valuable prisoner to the Government," said Detective O'Leary, who during the war was in the military intelligence service. "Our questioning was hurried, and the confession was not taken down in writing. As soon as we developed enough information to hold Willet, we got in touch with the military authorities. An armed guard was sent to us bearing a warrant for his arrest."

At Governors Island, Lieutenant Chandler, Prison Officer, said Willet had been locked up in Castle William Prison and had made no statement. Lieutenant Chandler said Colonel Gullion, who took the case in charge, had reported that the military authorities had looked into the matter sufficiently to warrant holding Willet, but that much of the story told by the police could not be confirmed.

On the prison blotter, the prisoner's name appeared as "John A. Willars."

At the address given by Willet, 894 Riverside Drive, it was said no one of that name lived there.

ARMY COURT TO TRY SPY

New York, Dec. 9.—John A. Willers, former captain of Company K. Forty-eighth United States Infantry and self-styled German spy, is being held incommunicado in Castle Williams, Governors Island. A court martial will convene within a week to try him for alleged violation of Articles of War 58 and 94. Lieutenant John has been assigned to defend him.

Willers, who also faces charges of desertion from the army and embezzlement, refused to talk yesterday. Despite his picturesque story of how he and 300 other German army cadets came here in 1914 to spy, no charge to enemy activity was made against him. Army officials were inclined to discredit Willers's tale.

Willers was arrested on Tuesday night at Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street. He had been recognised by Hugh Hanigan, a lieutenant in Camp Sevier, S. C., in the East Fifty-first Street Station house, however, when the charge of embezzlement was made against him, Willers depicted himself as an international spy, awaiting a chance to get company K. overseas and lead it to slaughter. The tale sent Willers away from police jurisdiction to Governors Island where army officers closely scrutinised his self-made character.

WILLERS'S BRIDE VISITS HIM

One of the first visitors to the island was Willers's wife, a bride of four months. She was a Miss Crawford of Chicago. Mrs. Willers is about twenty-one years old, short, of dark complexion and hair, and pretty. She was agitated almost to the point of tears.

"I can't believe his story is true," she said after talking to her husband. "I met him eighteen months ago in Chicago and we were married four months ago. I noticed that he appeared to have something on his mind, but he explained that he was German born and told how while he was in the army he had trained men to kill Germans. He was very good to me and I never had cause to doubt that what he told me was all the truth. He told me that he had been honorably discharged from the army. I never knew that he had deserted."

When Willers came to Governors Island he was recognised by Lieut. Col. John L. Bond, who served at the South Carolina camp for a time. Colonel Bond described Willers as a "marvelous" trainer of soldiers. He said that none of the officers associated with Willers suspected him of German ancestry. The Captain had just the suggestion of an accent and he was usually regarded as a Swede.

Another former campmate was Francis Hatch, of the American International Corporation, 120 Broadway. Lieutenant Hatch was intelligence officer of the Third Battalion of the Forty-eighth Infantry, which included Captain Willers's company.

"We liked Willers in the company," Mr. Hatch said. "He was a good fellow, playing a good game of poker. He shunned having his photograph taken, always stepping out of any group pictures we had taken. Down at Sevier he took a keen interest in officers detailed to go overseas. I remember once how keen was his disappointment. He looked over the names of the lucky ones, but instead of just being disappointed, like the rest of us, he flew into a rage and banged the table in the mess shack."

HIS ROOM SEARCHED

Willer's home was in 894 Riverside Drive, the Loyal Apartments, near 162d Street, where he and his wife rented a room in the ground-floor apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Nevins. Late yesterday afternoon two men who described themselves as Federal agents searched the room. They spent about an hour going over the couple's effects, but apparently failed to remove any of them.

Inquiry at the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, 21 Park Row, disclosed that no operatives of that arm of the Government had been assigned to the case. Special Agent Reddy also said that no orders had come from Washington directing a search for the 300 fellow-spies Willers reported as coming over with him six years ago. The belief was expressed that the visitors to the Willers apartment were members of the Military Intelligence Section seeking evidence for use at the court-martial.

Since his arrival from Chicago, not quite two months ago, Willers had set himself up in busines as "The New York Products Company." He was established in a dingy little store, one of two in the four-story tenement at 542 West Fifty-third Street. He was the salesman and his wife the stenographer-bookkeeper. Yesterday the little shop was closed.

WILLER'S ARMY RECORD

Washington, Dec 8.—Secretary of War Baker today said he did not believe former army Captain John A. Willers, self-confessed German spy, was telling the whole truth, or that he was one of 300 German cadets alleged to have been sent to this country in 1914 to join the American Army, become officers and act as spies. Regular army officers took the same view as the Secretary. Some of them said they would be obliged to Willers for the name of any of the other "three-hundred."

The War Department records show it has been looking for Willers since Dec. 7, 1918, when he deserted from Camp Sevier. The department today issued this statement in regard to Willers.

"The enlistment records show that John A. Willers first enlisted at Fort Slocum, New York, Sept. 22, 1914, at which time he declared he was a citizen of the United States, born in St. Louis, Mo., was 23 years old, and his occupation a baker. He gave his emergency address as Frank Dose, cousin, 1,007 South Third Street, Lafayette, Ind. He was honorably discharged April 19, 1916, as first-class gunner, Fifth Company, C. A. C., with character excellent.

"He re-enlisted at Fort Slocum, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1916 for mounted service with field artillery, again stating that he was born in St. Louis, Mo., age 25, occupation a baker. He was honorably discharged at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1917, with character excellent, to enable him to accept a commission. He was commissioned captain, infantry, Officers' Reserve Corps, Nov. 27, 1917, from Plattsburg Training Camp, and deserted from Camp Sevier, S. C., about Dec. 7, 1918."

Inventor Of Famous Fokker Plane Arrives In U.S.

A. H. G. Fokker, inventor of the famous Fokker airplane, and Mrs. Fokker, who recently arrived from Europe. Mr. Fokker is here to introduce his famous machine in this country. The Fokker planes were used by the Germans during the war, and were considered the best of the planes used by either side. Mr. Fokker is but thirty years old and is Dutch. Since the war he has moved his plants from Germany to Holland. The young inventor predicted that within ten years "we shall cross the ocean from London to New York in less than a day in giant airplanes."

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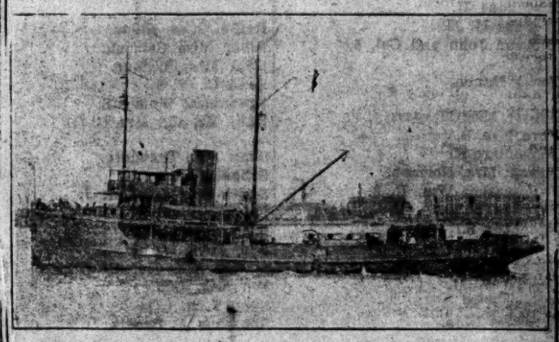

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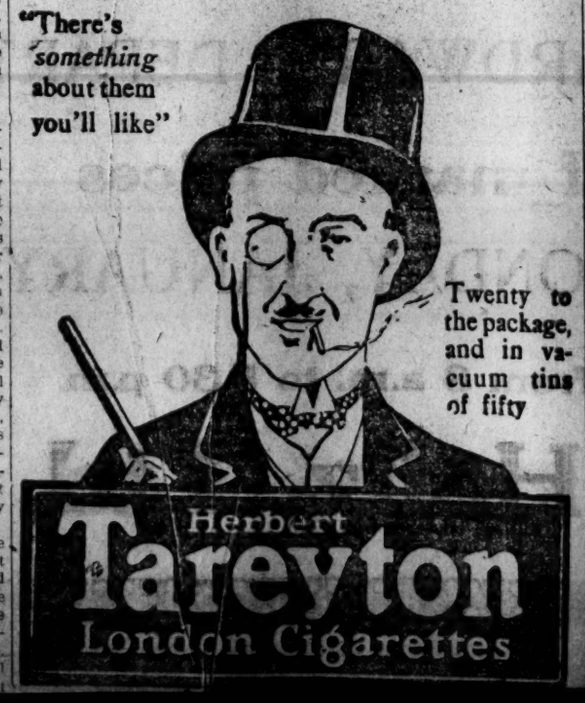
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SCHEER SAYS BRITISH LOST BIG CHANCE

Would Have Wiped Out Germans In Jutland Fight By Night Attack, He Declares

PUTS BRITISH LOSSES HIGH

These Totaled 169,000 Tons, He Asserts, While German Were 60,000

[Note.—It is understood that but two copies exist of Admiral von Scheer's report to the Kaiser of the battle of Jutland—one in the possession of the British Government and the other given below.]

(From The Chicago Tribune)

Berlin, December 1.—The report of Admiral von Scheer on the battle of Jutland, until now an unpublished document, was in the form of a personal letter to the former Kaiser, and was illustrated by the writer with many diagrams, showing the positions of the British and German naval forces during the encounter

The report goes to show that Great Britain lost a remarkable opportunity to surround, capture or destroy the German fleet. The Admiral's first diagram shows the British fleet of Admiral Jellicoe formed in a great semi-circle, with the German fleet drawn out in a horizontal line tending to bisect the British formation.

"Realising my desperate situation," Admiral von Scheer wrote, "and hoping to save the German fleet, I sent out torpedo fleets to attack the enemy. Admiral Jellicoe turned away.

"Had he attacked at this juncture he might have picked off the German ships one by one because of his spearhead formation, and the German Navy probably would have been destroyed.

The document enumerates other situations which brought each fleet in danger, and concludes by informing the Kaiser that no surface sea battle could enforce peace and urging the strongest possible submarine warfare, adding:

"Despite the conscientiousness of our submarine commanders it will be impossible for us to avoid incidents in English waters where American interests are very strong—incidents which afterward may force us to make humiliating concessions."

Admiral von Scheer declared that he forced the fight in the Battle of Jutland, telling how he mistook Admiral Beatty's "three invincibles" for the British High Seas Fleet and headed toward them, thus giving Admiral Jellicoe opportunity for a flanking attack.

He also says that Admiral Beatty lost a great chance when, instead of attacking by night, he used the torpedo boats defensively, thus permitting the German vessels to pass through and reach their base.

The German Zeppelins failed in their mission of sending important information, despite the fact that they hovered over the battle constantly, and he declares emphatically that dreadnoughts form the real backbone of any navy.

The document begins:

"Our enterprise of April 23 against Lowestoft had the effect that was anticipated in our plan of operations. The enemy felt the effect of our challenge and was unwilling to accept a second similar stroke without making a counter-attack, and began to move.

"In the middle of May, 1916, I despatched all our submarines into the North Sea to take up attacking positions before the enemy's main points of support—Humber, Firth of Forth, Moray Firth and Scapa Flow, whence the outcoming enemy would be forced to take up battle under conditions favorable to us.

"Early in the afternoon of May 31 Zeppelins were sent reconnoitring. They did not participate in the battle nor see anything of our own or the enemy's main fleet, although they hung high over the battle ground. At 6:13 in the evening the German warship Von der Tann sighted the British Indefatigable."

[The commander of the Von der Tann was Captain Groos, a German marine authority and historian. It was he who supplied the document and the subsequent notes interspersed through this article are his.]

"Firing superiority lay with our side," Admiral von Scheer wrote, "until two or five ships of the Queen Elizabeth class arrived. Then our situation became more critical. Our Ninth Torpedo Flotilla, attacking, forced the enemy to withdraw within ten minutes. The enemy made no attempt to save the crews of its sunken destroyers.

"This attack resulted in forcing cessation of the enemy's fire for some time. Now came news that still greater forces had been sighted, and I gave the order to clear all ships for action.

"The situation of our first scout group was most critical, and I saw at once that it was necessary to bring the fleet into close formation."

Admiral von Scheer then described the fighting, stating that the British scouts turned to the northwest before the main German attack.

"A 7:20 o'clock in the evening the maneuvering of the enemy's leaders gave the impression that the British fleet was succeeding in making its escape and I gave the order for our fleet to take up the pursuit.

"The weather became less clear. Smoke sticking to the water obscured the view. I could not see my own reconnaiterers.

"When the leader of our scouts (Admiral Hipper) got my order to pursue he already had passed the enemy cruisers and he was forced by their pressure to head northward. I was unable to inform him because both my wireless aerials had been destroyed.

"At 7:40 o'clock the enemy, judging the situation rightly, attacked with torpedo boats, forcing the German advance to give way to the southwest, while the main German fleet was compelled to give way to the east.

"The leaders, realising the seriousness of the situation, then attacked, being taken under the fire of numerous battleships.

[The foregoing situation was the result of Admiral von Scheer's error in mistaking Admiral Beatty's three invincibles for the British main fleet and this mistake seriously influenced the next movements of the German fleet.]

"About this time the fleets of Admiral Jellicoe and Admiral Beatty united. In order to avoid unequal battle, our armored cruisers were forced to give way so much that I necessarily was forced to turn our line to the westward.

"It was too early then to begin a night march away. The enemy, before darkness came, might have forced us to stay, and thus have taken from us the liberty of decision, finally blocking the way to the German shore.

"There was just one way to avoid this—a reckless attack, giving the enemy a second blow by using our torpedo boats violently. Such a maneuver must take the enemy completely by surprise, destroy his plans, and would, if successfully carried out, facilitate separation from him in the night."

[Here in the document appears Admiral von Scheer's sketch No. 9, which can be described by the nautical term, "crossing the letter t." The combined British fleet is drawn up in an enormous semi-circle at 9:17 o'clock in the evening, when came the most critical moment to Germany's navy. A British attack with a converging movement might have succeeded, but the British continued their attitude of reserve and caution, remaining on the defensive throughout.]

In the concluding portion of Admiral von Scheer's report on the Battle of Jutland to the Kaiser the commander of the German High Seas Fleet declares that his losses totaled 60,000 tons, while the British losses totaled 169,000 tons.

Taking up his narrative at the moment of greatest peril to the German fleet, when the German ships were drawn in a line, pointing at the center of the huge semi-circular formation of the combined fleets of Admiral Jellicoe and Admiral Beatty, Admiral von Scheer continues:

"Our torpedo boats took upon themselves the heavy fire of the enemy, which up to this time had been directed upon our cruisers, and carried the attack until within 7,000 yards of the middle of the British spearhead formation which was composed of more than twenty dreadnaughts.

"It was only by such a surprise attack that I could hope to throw the enemy on the wrong scent and provide for our ships a doorway to safety.

"With the loss of only one torpedo boat, my attack realised my objective. My line, therefore, was again taken back to the westward, maneuvering finally to the southeast, in order to avoid a vast encircling movement already undertaken by the enemy.

"The enemy ceased fire when the German ships swung off in a new direction, and it seems certain that the British fleet must have turned away after our surprise torpedo-boat attack.

"We surely expected the enemy to attack us at night with strong forces in an endeavor to push us to the westward in order to force us to fight until dawn when their superior forces must have annihilated the German fleet. The British had all the necessary power to do so.

"If the enemy's encircling movement could be stopped or avoided or if we could find a course to our base before the enemy reached a point intercepting it, we would be free to follow our own inclination in the morning.

"The torpedo boats, sent out by the enemy in counterattack, failed to find our main fleet, but in the meantime a portion of our fleet was engaged in short, but heavy, fighting, in which our ships groups were forced to give way and turned in toward the main fleet. We were attacked almost all night by the enemy from the east, sometimes by light and sometimes by heavy forces."

[Captain Groos, Commander of a German first-line ship here notes that Admiral Jellicoe had taken his fleet to the northward, while Admiral Beatty, who was attacking the German fleet, had passed before his quarry, thus allowing the Germans a way to their home base through which Admiral von Scheer led his fleet.]

Continuing the report says:

"On the morning of June 1 our Zeppelin NJ-24 observed twelve British superdreadnoughts and many cruisers proceeding southward. The main German fleet at this time, however, could see nothing of the enemy, the weather preventing observations.

"It was deemed unwise and impossible for us to attack the enemy reported to the south of us. I therefore renounced further operations and gave the order to our fleet to return to our base, which we did successfully.

"The enemy's losses in the engagement amounted to 169,000 tons, while the total German loss was 60,000 tons.

[Captain Groos states that the British acknowledged the loss of only 117,000 tons and exaggerated the German losses, but insists that Admiral von Scheer figures, as contained in the letter to the German Kaiser were absolutely correct as far as the German losses were concerned.]

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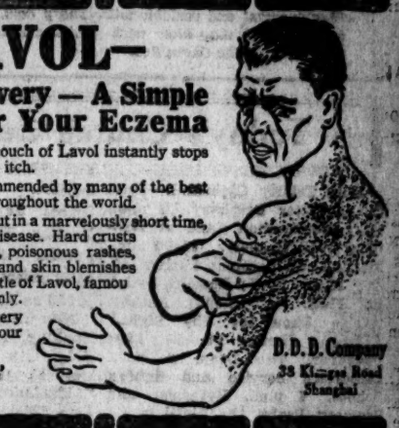
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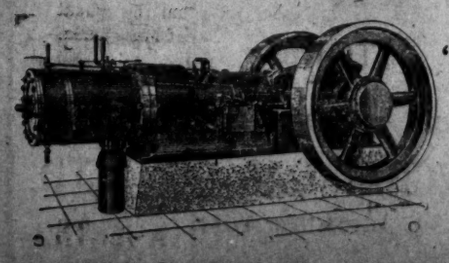
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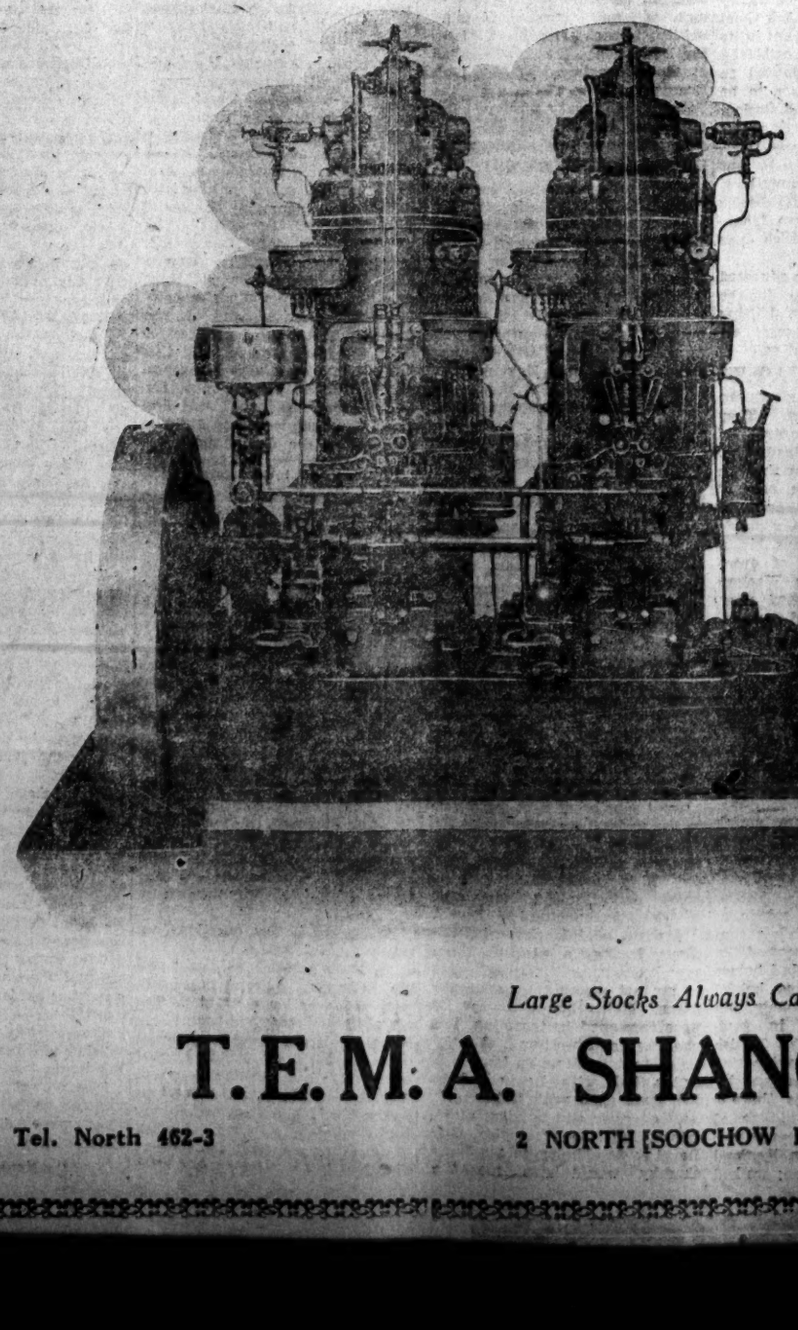
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WEATHER

Weather overcast and variable with sharp cold. The monsoon, strong in the North may blow with violence in the Formosa Strait, and the North of the China Sea.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—First Sunday after Epiphany. 8 a.m., Holy Communion (and at Bubbling Well Chapel). 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Psalms 46, 47; Hykes in F; Lessons, Isaiah ii; Matt. v., 12-end; Anthem "Arise Thou for Thy Light." (Elvey); Hymns 78, 79, 219; Preacher, The Dean. 3 p.m., Children's Service and Sunday School. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Psalm 18; Lloyd in G; Lessons Isaiah iii., 1-12, Acts v, 17 end; Hymns 218, 50, 78, 220; Preacher, The Sub-Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Psalm 46; Lessons, Isaiah li., Matt. v, 22-end; Hymns 78, 79, 76, 220; Preacher, Rev. W. Robbins, M.A.

The Community Church.—Morning service, 11:00 o'clock, Columbia Country Club. Subject: "Parables of Life." 5:00 o'clock, Masonic Hall. Subject, "That New Year's Resolution." Dr. Freeman is the preacher at both services. There will be special music at both services and all may be assured of a cordial welcome.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Sacrament." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

New Thought Centers.—No. 12 Nanking Road, (Kelly, Walsh Bldg., Top Floor): Sunday Service 11 to 12 a.m. Subject, "Abundance, and how obtainable." Free Treatments and Teachings daily, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Public cordially invited.

Shanghai Free Christian Church. (Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Mr. J. Howard Stooke; Evening 6 p.m. Mr. J. Howard Stooke.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. A. H. Rowland M.A.; Subject "Eyes Like a Flame;" Anthem "From the rising of the Sun." (Ouseley). 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. A. N. Rowland Subject "The Function of the Few;" Anthem "If Thou Shalt Confess" (Stanford).

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock, Preacher, Rev. W. P. Roberts, B.D.

Henry Arthur Jones To "My Dear Wells" Again

Mr. Jones' answer to H. G. Wells' first Russian article appeared in The London Evening Standard and was reprinted on this page. After writing it Mr. Jones sailed for New York where he prepared his further reply at the request of The New York Times.

MY DEAR WELLS:

I trust you will acquit me of any intentional discourtesy in delaying to reply to your second article on "Russia in the Shadow." (Drift and Salvage—New York Sunday Times, November 14, 1920.) It did not reach me until I arrived in New York a few days ago. I take my earliest leisure to offer you such comments and criticism as it seems to demand, and I ask your permission to lay them first before American readers and thinkers.

In a recent article in a leading London morning journal, which I am sure must have caused you that intense annoyance which we all feel when we find ourselves injudiciously praised in the newspapers—in the course of that article the inspired writer asserted that, amid the present social and political disorder and wreckage, "Wells today is thinking for half Europe." Upon reading this eloquent testimony to the magnitude of your intellectual operations, Archibald Spofforth most ungraciously remarked to me, "Now we know why Europe is in such a mess!"

The writer in the English journal did not specify which half of Europe you are thinking for; but I suppose he intended to convey that you are thinking for that very large number of Europeans—apparently he estimates them at half the population—who are unable to think for themselves. I am of opinion, that if statistics were available, we should find that the number of non-thinkers in Europe would enormously exceed his estimate of one-half the population. At any rate, in my desire to be generous to you, I should have given you a much larger number of possible disciples, and a far wider range of wandering in the present chaos of political thought.

Through an oversight, the inspired writer omitted to mention how many Americans you are thinking for. Judging from the results, are you not already a little overweighted with your task of thinking for half Europe? Ought you to load yourself with the further responsibility of thinking for any considerable number of Americans? I speak with a care for your reputation.

However, you seem to have accepted this additional burden of vicarious intellectual activity on behalf of the American as well as the European, Continent. I have no means of estimating what is the proportion of American citizens who are unable to think for themselves on social and political matters, and who are therefore looking to you for guidance and enlightenment. Let me say at once, that, in the grave questions at issue between us, I will cheerfully allow you to think for all who are unable to think for themselves, and will myself be content to think with those who are unable to think for themselves. I hope you will be satisfied with the sphere of influence I have allotted to you, and that you will acknowledge I have made a fair, and even a magnanimous, division of thought. I assure you that I will not try to seduce your disciples from you; nor do I suppose that you will seek to gain adherents within my circle.

Having thus carefully defined our respective relations to American readers and thinkers, I address myself to the examination of your second paper on Russian conditions.

Your first paper contained a terrible account of the misery, hunger and despair of the masses of the common people. Your second paper gives an equally distressing picture of the pitiable condition of the literary, artistic, and scientific classes. In some respects it is more disheartening to read than your first article. As we are more grieved and pained to visit a lunatic asylum than a general hospital, so we are more grieved and pained to watch the dissolution of the intellectual and artistic life of a nation than to watch the collapse of its commercial and economic activities.

You dwell, with many heartbreaking details, upon the miseries and privations of the Russian scientists, artists, composers and men of letters; you speak of their futile struggles; the waste of their great gifts; the high mortality among them; the abject poverty and desperate straits of those that remain. The one bright spot in the wide stretch of intellectual and artistic desolation is the Russian Theater. You tell us that the great actor Shalypin maintains what is perhaps the last "fairly comfortable" home in Russia. One "fairly comfortable" home, and that the last, in the wide Russian continent, with its hundred million of inhabitants! I get some exceedingly small satisfaction from knowing that this last "fairly comfortable" home in Russia is tenanted by an actor. For nearly forty years I have been vainly trying to persuade Englishmen to take an intelligent interest and pride in their national drama and their national theater. By the grimest irony, the Russian people are starving, but their theater, it seems, is vigorous, healthy and operative; while it would not be a wild exaggeration to say that the situation is reversed in England.

But apart from the theater, you testify that the higher and nobler centers of Russian life are smitten with creeping palsy. The scientists, artisits and writers lie helpless and numbed in cold obstruction; groping with pitiful, futile efforts to reach back to life; cut off from the arteries of civilisation; unnourished, save by despair; stricken, bedridden, impotent; a perishing brain in the fast perishing body of Russian civilisation.

That is the account you give us of the intellectual classes in Russia. While you relate the facts that came under your observation, we are in sorrowful accord with

(Continued on Page 19)

Russia In The Shadow ✠ By H. G. Wells

Fourth Article: Creative Effort In Russia

(New York Times)

IN the previous three papers I have tried to give my impression of the Russian spectacle as that of a rather ramshackle modern civilisation completely shattered and overthrown by misgovernment, under-education, and, finally, six years of war strain. I have shown science and art starving and the comforts and many of the decencies of life gone. In Vienna the overthrow is just as bad, and there, too, such men of science as the late Professor Margulies starve to death. If London had had to endure four more years of war, much the same sort of thing would be happening in London. We should have now no coal in our grates and no food for our food tickets, and the shops in Bond Street would be as desolate as the shops in the Nevsky Prospect. Bolshevist Government in Russia is neither responsible for the causation nor for the continuance of these miseries.

I have also tried to get the facts of Bolshevist rule into what I believe are their proper proportions in the picture. The Bolsheviki, albeit numbering less than 5 percent of the population, have been able to seize and retain power in Russia because they were and are the only body of people in this vast spectacle of Russian ruin with a common faith and a common spirit.

I disbelieve in their faith, I ridicule Marx, their prophet, but I understand and respect their spirit. They are—with all their faults, and they have abundant faults—the only possible backbone now to a renascent Russia. The recivilising of Russia must be done with the Soviet Government as the starting phase.

MOST RUSSIANS INDIFFERENT

The great mass of the Russian population is an entirely illiterate peasantry, grossly materialistic and politically indifferent. They are superstitious, they are forever crossing themselves and kissing images—in Moscow particularly they were at it—but they are not religious. They have no will in things political and social beyond their immediate satisfactions. They are roughly content with Bolshevist rule.

The Orthodox priest is quite unlike the Catholic priest in Western Europe; he is himself typically a dirty and illiterate peasant, with no power over the wills and consciences of his people. There is no constructive quality in either peasant or Orthodoxy. For the rest, there is a confusion of more or less civilised Russians, in and out of Russia, with no common political ideas and with no common will. They are incapable of producing anything but adventures and disputes.

The Russian refugees in England are politically contemptible. They rehearse endless stories of "Bolshevist outrages," chateau burnings by peasants, burglaries and murders by disbanded soldiers in the towns, back street crimes—they tell them all as acts of the Bolshevist Government. Ask them what Government they want in its place, and you will get rubbishy generalities—usually adapted to what the speaker supposes to be your particular political obsession. Or they sicken you with the praise of some current superman—Denikin or Wrangel—who is to put everything right—God knows how.

They deserve nothing better than a Czar, and they are incapable even of deciding which Czar they desire.

The better part of the educated people still in Russia are—for the sake of Russia—slowly drifting into a reluctant but honest cooperation with Bolshevist rule

CONTRADICT MARX THEORIES

The Bolsheviki themselves are Marxists and Communists. They find themselves in control of Russia, in complete contradiction, as I have explained, to the theories of Karl Marx. A large part of their energies has been occupied in an entirely patriotic struggle against the raids, invasions, blockades, and persecutions of every sort that our insensate Western Governments have rained upon their tragically shattered country. What is left over goes in the attempt to keep Russia alive, and to organise some sort of social order among the ruins. These Bolsheviki are, as I have explained, extremely inexperienced men, intellectual exiles from Geneva and Hampstead, or comparatively illiterate manual workers from the United States.

Never was there so amateurish a Government since the early Moslems found themselves in control of Cairo, Damascus and Mesopotamia.

I believe that in the minds of very many of them there is a considerable element of dismay at the tremendous tasks they find before them. But one thing has helped them and Russia enormously, and that is their training in communistic ideas. As the British found out during the submarine war, so far as the urban and industrial population goes there is nothing for it during a time of tragic scarcity but collapse or collective control. We in England had to control and ration; we had to suppress profiteering by stringent laws. These Communists came into power in Russia and began to do at once, on principle, the first most necessary thing in that chaos of social wreckage.

Against all the habits and traditions of Russia they began to control and ration—exhaustively. They have now a rationing system that is, on paper, admirable beyond cavil, and perhaps it works as well as the temperament and circumstances of Russian production and consumption permit. It is easy to note defects and failures, but not nearly so easy to show how in this depleted and demoralised Russia they could be avoided. And things are in such a state in Russia now that even if we suppose the Bolsheviki overthrown and any other Government in their place, it matters not what, that Government would now have to go on with the rationing the Bolsheviki have organised, with the suppression of vague political experiments and the punishment and shooting of profiteers. The Bolsheviki in this state of siege and famine have done upon principle what any other Government world have had to do from necessity.

CASES OF STUPIDITY

And in the face of gigantic difficulties they are trying to rebuild a new Russia among the ruins. We may quarrel with their principles and methods, we may call their schemes Utopian and so forth, we may sneer at or we may dread what they are doing, but it is no good pretending that there is no creative effort in Russia at the present time. A certain section of the Bolsheviki are hard-minded, doctrinaire and unteachable men, fanatics who believe that the mere destruction of capitalism, the disuse of money and trading, the effacement of all social differences, will in itself bring about a sort of bleak millennium.

There are Bolsheviki so stupid that they would stop the teaching of chemistry in schools until they were assured it was "proletarian" chemistry, and who would suppress every decorative design that was not an elaboration of the letters R. S. F. S. R. (Russian Socialist Federal-Soviet Republic) as reactionary art.

I have told of the suppression of Hebrew studies because they are "reactionary;" and while I was with Gorky I found him in constant bitter disputes with extremist officials who would see no good in any literature of the past except the literature of revolt. But there are other more liberal minds in this new Russian world, minds which, given an opportunity, will build and will probably build well. Among men of such constructive force I would quote such names as Lenin himself, who has developed wonderfully since the days of his exile, and who has recently written powerfully and subtly against the extravagances of his own extremists; Trotsky, who has never been an extremist, and who is a man of very great organising ability; Lunacharsky, the Minister for Education; Rikoff, the head of the Department of People's Economy; Mme. Lilina, of the Petersburg Child Welfare Department; and Krassin, the head of the London trade delegation.

IN SPITE OF BLOCKADE

These are names that occur to me; it is by no means an exhaustive list of the statesmanlike elements in the Bolshevist Government. Already they have achieved something, in spite of blockade and civil and foreign war. It is not only that they work to restore a country depleted of material to an extent almost inconceivable to English and American readers, but they work with an extraordinarily unhelpful personnel.

Russia today stands more in need of men of the foreman and works-manager class than she does of medicaments or food. The ordinary work in the Government offices of Russia is shockingly done; the slackness and inaccuracy is indescribable. Every body seems to be working in a muddle of unsorted papers and cigarette ends. This, again, is a state of affairs no counter-revolution could change. It is inherent in the present Russian situation. If one of these military adventurers of the Yudenitch or Denikin type were, by some disastrous accident, to get control of Russia, his success would only add strong drink, embezzlement, and a great squalor of kept mistresses to the general complication. For whatever else we may say to the discredit of the Bolshevist leaders, it is undeniable that the great majority lead not simply laborious but puritanical lives.

I write of this general inefficiency in Russia with the more asperity because it was the cause of my not meeting Lunacharsky. About eighty hours of my life were consumed in traveling, telephoning and waiting about in order to talk for about an hour and a half with Lenin and for the same time with Tchitcherin. At that rate, and in view of the intermittent boat service from Reval to Stockholm, to see Lunacharsky would have meant at least a week more in Russia. The whole of my visit to Moscow was muddled in the most irritating fashion. A sailorman carrying a silver kettle who did not know his way about Moscow was put in charge of my journey, and an American who did not know enough Russian to telephone freely was set to make my appointments in the town. Although I had heard Gorky arrange for my meeting with Lenin by long-distance telephone days before, Moscow declared that it had had no notice of my coming. Finally I was put into the wrong train back to Petersburg, a train which took twenty-four hours instead of fourteen for the journey.

THE RUSSIAN STATE OF MIND

These may seem petty details to relate, but when it is remembered that Russia was really doing its best to impress me with its vigor and good order they are extremely significant. In the train, when I realised that it was a slow train and that the express had gone three hours before, while we had been pacing the hall of the guest house with our luggage packed and nobody coming for us, the spirit came upon me, and my lips were unsealed I spoke to my guide, as one mariner might speak to another, and told him what I thought of Russian methods. He listened with the profoundest respect to my rich, incisive phrases. When at last I paused he replied in words that are also significant of certain weaknesses of the present Russian state of mind. "You see," he said, "the blockade—"

But if I saw nothing of Lunacharsky personally I saw something of the work he has organised. The primary material of the educationist is human beings, and of these at least there is still no shortage in Russia, so that in that respect Lunacharsky is better off than most of the colleagues. And beginning with an initial prejudice and much distrust, I am bound to confess that in view of their enormous difficulties the educational work of the Bolsheviki impresses me as being astonishingly good.

Things started badly. Directly I got to Petersburg I asked to see a school, and on the second day of my visit I was taken to one that impressed me very unfavorably.

INSPECTING THE SCHOOLS

It was extremely well equipped, much better than an ordinary English grammar school, and the children were bright and intelligent; but our visit fell in the recess. I could witness no teaching, and the behavior of the youngsters I saw indicated a low standard of discipline. I formed an opinion that I was probably being shown a picked school specially prepared for me, and that this was all that Petersburg had to offer. The special guide who was with us then began to question the children upon the subject of English literature and the writers they liked most. One name dominated all others. My own. Such comparatively trivial figures as Milton, Dickens, Shakespeare ran about intermittently between the feet of that literary colossus. Being questioned further, these children produced the titles of perhaps a dozen of my books. I said I was completely satisfied by what I had seen and heard, that I wanted to see nothing more—more, indeed, what more could I possibly require? And I left that school smiling with difficulty and thoroughly cross with my guides.

Three days later I suddenly scrapped my morning's engagements and insisted upon being taken at once to another school—any school close at hand. I was convinced that I had been deceived about the former school, and that now I should see a very bad school indeed. Instead, I saw a much better one than the one I had first seen. The equipment and building were better, the discipline of the children was better, and I saw some excellent teaching in progress. Most of the teachers were women, very competent-looking middle-aged women, and I chose elementary geometrical teaching to observe because that on the blackboard is in the universal language of the diagram. I saw also a heap of drawings and various models the pupils had done, and they were very good.

The school was supplied with abundant pictures. I noted particularly a well-chosen series of landscapes to assist the geographical teaching. There was plenty of chemical and physical apparatus, and it was evidently put to a proper use. I also saw the children's next meal in preparation—for children eat at school in Soviet Russia—and the food was excellent and well cooked, far above the standard of the adult rations we had been served out. All this was much more satisfactory.

Finally, by a few questions, we tested the extraordinary vogue of H. G. Wells among the young people of Russia. None of these children had ever heard of him. The school library contained none of his books. This did much to convince me that I was seeing a quite normal school. I had, I now began to realise, been taken to the previous one, not as I had supposed in my wrath with any elaborate intention of deceiving me about the state of education in the country, but after certain kindly intrigues and preparations by a literary friend, Mr. Chukovsky, the critic, affectionately anxious to make me feel myself beloved in Russia, and a little oblivious of the real gravity of the business I had in hand.

Subsequent inquiries and comparison of my observations with those of other visitors to Russia, and particularly those of Dr. Haden Guest—who also made surprise visits to several schools in Moscow—have convinced me that Soviet Russia, in the face of gigantic difficulties, has made and is making very great educational efforts, and that in spite of the difficulties of the general situation the quality and number of the schools in the towns have risen absolutely since the Czarist regime. (The peasant, as ever, remains scarcely touched by these things.) The schools I saw would have been good middle schools in England. They are open to all, and there is an attempt to make education compulsory.

Of course, Russia has its peculiar difficulties. Many of the schools are understaffed, and it is difficult to secure the attendance of unwilling pupils. Numbers of children prefer to keep out of the schools and trade upon the streets. A large part of the illicit trading in Russia is done by bands of children. They are harder to catch than adults, and the spirit of Russian communism is against punishing them. And the Russian child is, for a northern child, remarkably precocious.

The common practice of coeducating youngsters up to 15 or 16, in a country as demoralised as Russia is now, has brought peculiar evils in its train. My attention was called to this by the visit of Bokalev, the former head of the Petersburg Extraordinary Commission, and his colleague Zalutsky to Gorky to consult him in the matter. They discussed their business in front of me quite frankly, and the whole conversation was translated to me as it went on. The Bolshevist authorities have collected and published very startling, very shocking, figures of the moral condition of young people in Petersburg, which I have seen.

How far they would compare with the British figures—if there are any British figures—of such bad districts for the young as are some parts of East London or such towns of lowtype employment as Reading I do not know. The reader should compare the Fabian Society's report on prostitution, "Downward Paths," upon this question. Nor do I know how they would show in comparison with preceding Czarist conditions. Nor can I speculate how far these phenomena in Russia are the mechanical consequence of privation and overcrowding in a home atmosphere bordering on despair.

But there can be no doubt that in the Russian towns, concurrently with increased educational effort and an enhanced intellectual stimulation of the young, there is also an increased lawlessness on their part, especially in sexual matters, and that this is going on in a phase of unexampled sobriety and harsh puritanical decorum so far as adult life is concerned. This hectic moral fever of the young is the dark side of the educational spectacle in Russia. I think it is to be regarded mainly as an aspect of the general social collapse; every European country has noted a parallel moral relaxation of the young under the war strain; but the revolution itself, in sweeping a number of the old, experienced teachers out of the schools and in making every moral standard a subject of debate, has no doubt contributed also to an as yet incalculable amount in the excessive disorder of these matters in present-day Russia.

MORAL DISCIPLINE

Faced with this problem of starving and shattered homes, and a social chaos, the Bolshevist organisers are institutionalising the town children of Russia. They are making their schools residential. The children of the Russian urban population are going, like the children of the British upper class, into boarding schools. Close to this second school I visited stood two big buildings which are the living places of the boys and of the girls, respectively. In these places they can be kept under some sort of hygienic and moral discipline. This, again, happens to be not only in accordance with Communist doctrine, but with the special necessities of the Russian crisis. Entire towns are sinking down toward slum conditions, and the Bolshevist Government has had to play the part of a gigantic Dr. Barnardo.

We went over the organisation of a sort of reception home to which children are brought by their parents who find it impossible to keep them clean and decent and nourished under the terrible conditions outside. This reception home is the old Hotel de l'Europe, the scene of countless pleasant little dinner parties under the old regime. On the roof there is still the summer-time roof garden, where the string quartet used to play, and on the staircase we passed a frosted glass window still bearing in gold letters the words "Coiffure des Dames."

Slender, gilded pointing hands directed us to the "Restaurant," long vanished from the grim Petersburg scheme of things. Into

(Continued on Page 17)

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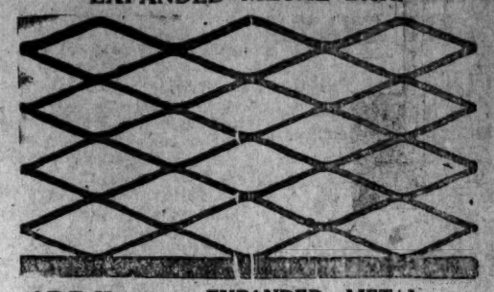

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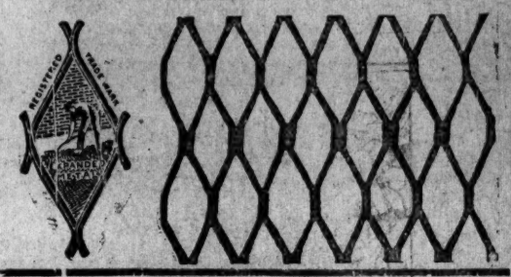

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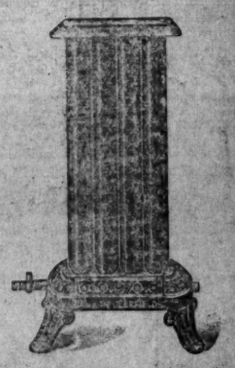

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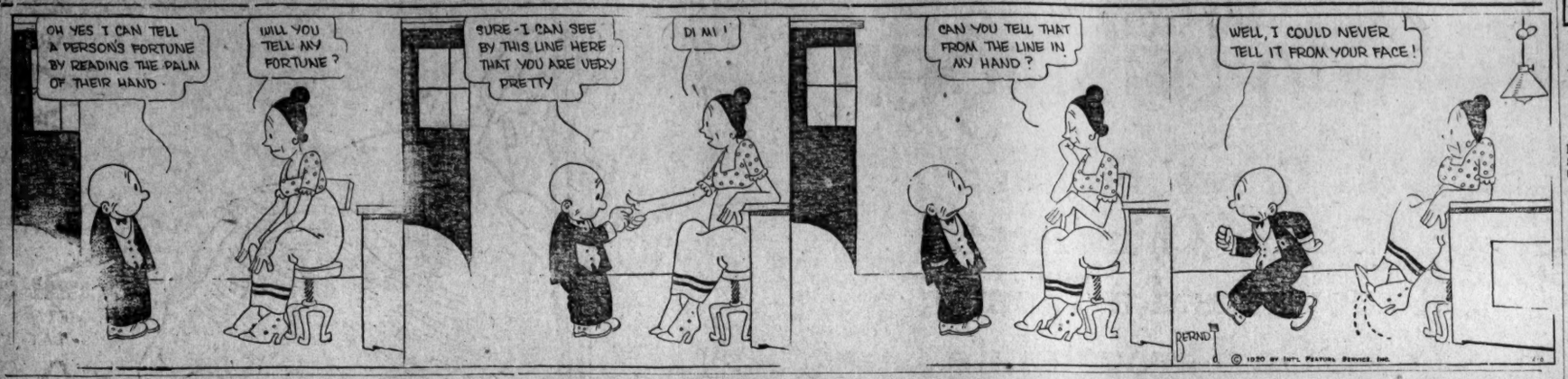
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Musical Matters -:- By Ronald B. Hurry

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to Musical Matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of THE CHINA PRESS, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

XI.—The Orchestra And Its Instruments

If the enjoyment of a picture depends upon two things: (1) ability to see its beauties of line and form; (2) ability to grasp the 'subject' and to be moved by the emotions that moved the painter, so the enjoyment of a piece of music has been seen to depend upon (1) ability to appreciate its melody, harmony and form and (2) ability to grasp the 'subject' (in a piece of 'program' music) exactly as in the case of the painting. Now we come to deal with combined instruments in an orchestra, we have to consider a third ingredient, that is (3) ability to see its beauties of coloring, its instrumentation.

* * *

An orchestral symphony may be likened to a glowing painting; the same symphony arranged for the pianoforte (solo or duet) may be likened to an engraving of that picture, in which light and shade are only suggested. One may imagine that a color-blind person sees very little difference between a painting and an engraving, and when it comes to orchestral music, few people, or none, are entirely color-blind, but a large number of listeners are partially so.

Most people can learn to retain the colors and 'tones' of the various instruments if they set about it. For this purpose a seat near the orchestra is best for preliminary studies than one farther away. During the entry of the players one can note the instruments they carry, observe the movements of the players, and store up impressions of the scrapings, tootings, blarings and bangings during 'tuning up.'

* * *

Samuel Butler in his Note-Book displays very pardonable pride when, accompanied by Festing Jones he attended a concert of wind-instruments. He says: "I rather pleased Jones by saying that the oboe was a clarinet with a cold in its head, and a bassoon the same with a cold in its chest." We may be sure he had been sitting near the band, and it would appear to have been a practice with him, as the note preceding says: "We went last night to the Philharmonic and sat in the shilling orchestra, so that we could see and hear what each instrument was doing."

* * *

Butler's ability to distinguish between clarinet and oboe is the first test for graduation as an intelligent orchestral listener. Someone has computed that 50 percent of regular attendants at orchestral concerts, and 90 percent of occasional attendants, could not pass this test. If we were all compelled to pass through an examination chamber attached to the vestibules of our concert halls there would be many empty seats if this first test were applied.

* * *

To resume our inspection of the entering players, the crudest and most obvious division of them would be into three companies—those who scrape, those who blow, and those who bang.

Bowed Instruments. The 'scrapers of horse-hair over catgut' are the most important members of the orchestra, and the leader of the first violins ranks next after the conductor. The five branches of this family are—(1) First Violins, (2) Second Violins, (3) Violas (or 'Altos' or 'Tenors'—variously styled; (4) Violoncellos ('Cellos for short) and (5) the Double Basses.

The first Violins are placed, as a rule, on the left of the conductor, and the second Violins on his right. The two instruments are the same, but they play a different 'part' or line of music in the score. The Viola is a slightly larger Violin held exactly in the same way, whilst the Violoncello is so much larger that it is held between the player's knees, and the Double-Bass is so big that the players either stand up or sit on very high stools. Sometimes the 'cellos and basses play the same part, but the difference of size and pitch make the actual sounds of the Double-basses an octave lower than those of the 'cellos.

* * *

In addition to the difference of pitch which are the natural results of the sizes of these stringed instruments there is a characteristic difference of tone quality. The Viola has a less brilliant but richer tone than the Violin; its tone also can become very penetrating. When strings alone are performing a piece occasionally a peculiar horn-like tone quality comes through from the violas. No articles or books can give the power to distinguish these qualities; that is why the reader is advised to watch and listen for them himself. This remark applies to the full and rich tone too of the 'Cello, so suggestive to some of the tenor and baritone voices, which is impossible to describe in words.

* * *

All these instruments except the Double-bass are capable of performing effective solo passages. Though the Double-Bass is occasionally written high up, its general role is to supply depth and strength to the bass of the harmony, or to the lowest 'voice' of a piece of part-writing.

Comparing the string-family with a choir, we may say that the first and second Violins correspond to the sopranos and altos, the Violas to the tenors and the 'Cellos to the vocal basses. The Double-Bass corresponds to the pedals of the organ rather than to any voice-part existing in English and American choirs; but in Russian church choirs, (where no organs are used to accompany the singing) there are basses who produce very deep notes, practically filling the place of the organ-pedal part in church, and the Double-Bass in the orchestra, i. e. *doubling* the ordinary bass part an octave below.

* * *

The strings are the most versatile, and (generally) the most used members of the orchestra. There are so many things they can do, and their tone does not pall on the ear with continuous use. They can play very loudly when employed in sufficient numbers, and also very softly; they can either be bowed (the normal method) or plucked by the fingers ('pizzicato'); they can also be 'muted' by means of a clip to the bridge of the instrument, and then produce a strangely sweet veiled tone. Further, besides their ordinary tones (obtained by pressing the fingers firmly on the finger-board whilst bowing the strings) clear, almost 'flutey' tones may be obtained by touching gently at certain points, producing upper 'harmonics.' Rapid and sustained passages are equally possible; single notes or chords of two, three, and even four notes may be played. The strings are by far the most expressive and valuable body of instruments in the orchestra, they blend equally well with all other tones and voices, and they never need to take breath, and so, unlike some other instruments, they can be employed continuously without strain to the players and without wearying the hearer.

* * *

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Russia In The Shadow

(Continued from Page 16)

this place the children come; they pass into a special quarantine section for infectious diseases and for personal cleanliness—nine-tenths of the newcomers harbor unpleasant parasites—and then into another section, the moral quarantine, where for a time they are watched for bad habits and undesirable tendencies. From this section some individuals may need to be weeded out and sent to some special school for defectives. The rest pass on into the general body of institutionalised children, and so on to the boarding schools.

Here certainly we have the "break-up of the family" in full progress, and the Bolshevist net is sweeping wide and taking in children of the most miscellaneous origins. The parents have reasonably free access to their children in the daytime, but little or no control over their education, clothing or the like. We went among the children in the various stages of this educational process, and they seemed to us to be quite healthy, happy and contented children. But they get very good people to look after them.

A LADY OF THE OLD REGIME

Many men and women, politically suspects or openly discontented with the existing political conditions, and yet with a desire to serve Russia, have found in these places work that they can do with a good heart and conscience. My interpreter and the lady who took us around this place had often dined and supped in the Hotel de l'Europe in its brilliant days, and they knew each other well. This lady was now plainly clad, with short-cut hair and a grave manner; her husband was a White and serving with the Poles. She had two children of her own in the institution, and she was mothering some scores of little creatures. But she was evidently keenly proud of the work of her organisation, and she said that she found life—in this city of want, under the shadow of a coming famine—more interesting and satisfying than it had ever been in the old days.

I have no space to tell of other educational work we saw going on in Russia. I can give but a word or so to the Home of Rest for Workmen in the Kamenni Ostrof. I thought that at once rather fine and not a little absurd. To this place workers are sent to live a life of refined ease for two or three weeks. It is a very beautiful country house with fine gardens, an orangery and subordinate buildings. The meals are served on white cloths with flowers upon the table and so forth. And the worker has to live up to these elegant surroundings. It is a part of his education.

If in a forgetful moment he clears his throat in the good old resonant peasant manner and spits upon the floor, an attendant, I was told, chalks a circle about his defilement and obliges him to clean the offended parquetry. The avenue approaching this place has been adorned with decoration in the futurist style, and there is a vast figure of a "worker" at the gates resting on his hammer, done in gypsum, which was obtained from the surgical reserves of the Petersburg hospitals. But, after all, the idea of civilising your work people by dipping them into pleasant surroundings is, in itself, rather a good one.

I find it difficult to hold the scales of justice upon many of these of Bolshevism. Here are these efforts of Bolshevism. Here are these creative and educational things going on, varying between the admirable and the ridiculous, islands at least of cleanly work and I think, of hope, amid the vast spectacle of grisly want and wide decay. Who can weigh the power and possibility of their thrust against the huge gravitation of this sinking system? Who can guess what encouragement and enhancement they may get if Russia can win through to a respite from civil and foreign warfare and from famine and want? It was of this recreated Russia, this Russia that may be, that I was most desirous of talking when I went to the Kremlin to meet Lenin.

Of that conversation I will tell in my next paper.

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S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Kwongsang	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
TOMORROW.							
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
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Tuesday, Jan. 11							
Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
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Japan Ports	Yamashiro M.	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Chefoo	Kweilin	11.00	10.30	..	..	..	10.30
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Dalny	Sakaki Maru	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
H'kong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	Nippon	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Swatow and Hongkong	Yusang		12.30				
Japan Ports	Yamashiro M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	
Wednesday, Jan. 12							
Hongkong and Canton	Kansu	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Hongkong	do	..	10.30	..	..	..	..
Chefoo	Chihli	..	10.30	..	..	..	..
Chefoo	do	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Thursday, Jan. 13							
Australia & New Zealand via Hongkong	Sinklang		10.30	..	..	..	
Hongkong	do		10.30	..	..	..	
Hongkong and Canton	do	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Japan Ports	T'shima Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Australia & New Zealand via Hongkong	Sinkiang	10.30	..	..	..	..	10.00
Friday, Jan. 14							
Chefoo	Chinkiang	13.00	12.30				12.30
Saturday, Jan. 15							
Hongkong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	A. Lebon	11.30	..	..	..	..	11.00
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	do	..	11.30	..	..	..	11.00
Swatow, H'kong, C'ton	Tean	13.00	..	..	..	..	12.30
Swatow & Hongkong	Tean	..	12.30	..	..	..	..
U.S.A. via Seattle	*Deuel	17.00	..	..	..	..	..

* Parcel mail only.

B Letters and boxes with declared value at 7:30 p.m. Parcels at 4 p.m. and money orders at 3 p.m.

C Registered mail at 9 p.m. on previous day.

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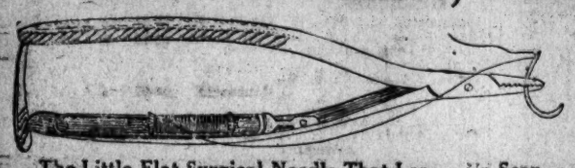
"Tailoring the Skin" by Surgery

How Wrinkles, Puffy Eyes, Crows' Feet and Double Chins Are Removed and a Woman Can Go Through Life "With Her Face Undated"



The Little Flat Surgical Needle That Leaves No Scar and Its Holder

A DRAMATIC weekly publication the other day printed the following interesting little personal paragraph:

"Eva Tanguay is seen about town with her new husband, Roscoe Ails, also her new face. For Eva is said to have had the same operation performed as that which so rejuvenated Blanche Bates, Maxine Elliott, Edna Wallace Hopper and various other stage celebrities not so young as they used to be."

What is this modern fountain of youth which these women have found which enables them to go through life "with face undated?"

It is a secret of surgery.

Specialists have studied the problem of the stigma of advancing years and have found a way to remove the tell-tale traces of age—the wrinkles and furrows and crows' feet. It is really a cutting and fitting and tailoring of the skin.

Just as the perfect tailoring of a suit requires a very competent fitter, so, too, the successful tailoring of the delicate skin of the face requires not only great skill and experience, but good judgment.

To understand the delicacy of the work of erasing Nature's unpleasant marks which portray the onward march of years it should be understood that the skin of the face is made up of several layers, or thin sheets, of tissues each quite different from the other. The skin itself has two layers. The outer, or non-sensitive skin layer, has no blood vessels in it and no nerves. This is called the epidermis, or cuticle and scales off in dry, horny particles like dandruff. Just beneath this outer surface is a deeper sensitive layer called the mesodermal or true skin. Here are the nerve endings and minute blood vessels.

Immediately beneath the skin proper lies a thin sheet or layer of flesh called fascia. This covers the body and varies in thickness in different places and gives contour to the human figure, and beneath this layer is still another layer which is called "the deep fascia." This latter sheet of tissue is attached to the outer fascia, but is firmer, tougher, and in this the muscles are imbedded.

The [illegible] marks of maturing years are not scattered equally on all parts of the countenance, nor do all women wear their wrinkles in the same place. The woman with furrowed brow may not have crows' feet, and the woman with puffy eyelids may not have a furrowed forehead. The matron with wrinkled neck may have cheeks as smooth as a girl of sixteen, and the woman with deep "sneer lines" and crows' feet may have a throat as young as her schoolgirl daughter. It is seldom, therefore, that the cosmetic surgeon is called upon to remedy in one face the entire list of possible blemishes.

The complete catalogue of the marks of age which are remedied by surgery are, roughly, eight in number, as follows:

The furrowed forehead.
Frown lines between the eyebrows.
Puffy eyelids.
Crows' feet.
Bags under the eyes.
Sneer lines.
A double chin.
Wrinkles in the neck.

The exact spot that the surgeon makes his incision to cure each defect is shown in the diagrams printed elsewhere on this page. The incisions are not always where it would be expected they would be.

For instance, for frown lines between the eyebrows the surgeon does not cut at the spot where the wrinkles are but makes his incisions on the right and left of the forehead at the edge of the line of the hair and draws the skin tight at the point where the cut is made.

Some of the facial blemishes are remedied by one incision as in the case of wrinkles in the forehead, but in other cases it requires two or more separate incisions in different places to iron out the facial wrinkles.

The beauty surgeon, of course, first studies the face of his patient and decides what and how much must be done. The spot to be operated upon is then closely shaven if it is a hairy part of the face or head. This area is well rubbed with cotton saturated with alcohol or ether to remove oily secretions of the skin. It is then thoroughly washed with hot water and soap, rinsed, and rendered as free from germs as possible.

Having prepared the surface of the spot to avoid as far as possible danger of infection, the surgeon then injects cocaine or some other local anaesthetic so that the nerves will be temporarily put to sleep and the patient will not feel the pain of the operation.

The skin is pinched into a little roll with a sterilized instrument and drawn tightly until all the loose skin has been gathered up and the wrinkles stretched out smooth. Here is where the element of judgment on the part of the operating surgeon enters into it. If the skin is pulled too tightly an unatural expression is left on the features of the patient and if the skin is left just a trifle too loose the wrinkles will come back in their old places and slowly become deeper.

Having patiently stretched the skin to the proper tension the surgeon is then confronted with another problem of exact judgment—the precise amount of skin that should be cut away so that the edges of the wound will meet exactly within a thousandth of a millimeter and make sure that after the operation and the stitches have been taken out the skin will not be too tight or too loose.

And that is not all. It has already been explained that underneath the two layers of the true skin are two layers of fasciae which are closely knitted to the skin proper. It is not enough to estimate only the exact amount of skin which must be removed. The surgeon must also cut away just enough and not too much of the underlying layers of fasciae tissues. This is extremely important. If the surgeon trims not enough of the thin and of the deeper fasciae there will be a tendency toward a little ridge of flesh. If, on the other hand, the surgeon errs in judgment and cuts too deeply into the underlying tissues the skin will lack proper support and contour and a slight depression will mark the spot.

These are the general facts which surround the delicate work of cosmetic surgery. The technique of all the incisions is about the same, but there is some difference in the details of the various operations.

In removing the horizontal wrinkles of the forehead the surgeon begins by pulling and stretching the skin upward until the little roll of flesh which he holds in his forceps has taken up all the slack and the wrinkles are smoothed out. He notes the length of the little roll of pinched flesh and marks the extreme ends of it. He then makes an elliptical incision in the shaved surface extending from one mark to the other mark. This much is fairly simple. It is in the width of the cut and the depth of the cut where the exercise of skilled judgment is most needed, as already shown.

The incision is made with a pair of curved surgical scissors, whose edges are as sharp as razor blades. Not only is the skin cut and removed, but with it the superficial and the deeper layers of fasciae. The skin of the scalp is thicker than any other part of the body. It adheres very tightly to the outer layer of fasciae. The surgeon must cut and remove just enough of the scalp and underlying tissues to make a perfect, and invisible wound.

The incision must be done very carefully with steady hand. The edges of the cut must be straight or the wound will not heal properly and a scar will result. In this case, however, where the spot happens to be at the edge of the hair of the forehead a scar is not a serious matter, because the hair will grow back through the shaved surface and cover any marks which remain.

Immediately after the incision has been made the wound is carefully sterilized with an antiseptic solution and the edges of the cut are joined by coaption—that is, by sewing with sutures of very fine silk which have, of course, been sterilized. In this operation a special flat needle of crescent or semi-circular shape is used. It has been found that a round needle is likely to leave a mark like a large pin prick, whereas a thin flat needle does not seem to disturb the tissues, which heal without leaving the slightest mark to show where the needle perforated the skin. This needle is so fine that it cannot be held with steadiness in the fingers and is inserted into an instrument which holds the little needle firmly and from the eye of the needle the thread runs to a bobbin in the handle of the instrument. Several very fine stitches are taken and the edges of the skin are accurately joined together.

While the stitching is being done, the surgeon must pull the skin upward and hold it firmly until all of the sutures are secure. After the sewing has been completed the wound is again sterilized and painted with iodine, and gauze dressing is applied over the spot, to be taken off in about six days, when the stitches are ready to be removed. By this time, if all goes well, the edges of the cut have healed together, leaving no visible scar. Later the hair grows through the shaved portion of the skin and conceals whatever marks may have been left.

In removing the vertical wrinkles between the eyebrows, the "frown lines," an elliptical incision is made on the right side of the temples. These cuts are vertical and their length is approximately the same as the length of the wrinkles. The width of the incision is determined by manipulating the skin—by grasping folds of the skin and drawing tight to the right and the left.

For puffiness or bags above the eyes a crescent-shaped incision is made following the lines of the eye and of equal length with the fold of skin which is to be removed. This cut is made above the eyelid and just below the eyebrow.

Greater care must be taken in this particular operation than in the incisions previously described, because no hair will grow in this area to hide the wound. Some fifteen or sixteen stitches are usually taken in each of these cuts and the edges of the cut must match very finely or there will be a tell-tale mark. But if care is taken and the flesh under the fascia is not disturbed and if the wound heals properly there should not remain any visible trace of the operation after two or three weeks.

Puffiness or wrinkles or bags under the eyes are removed by the same sort of operation which has just been described. Here, of course, the incision is made under the lower eyelids.

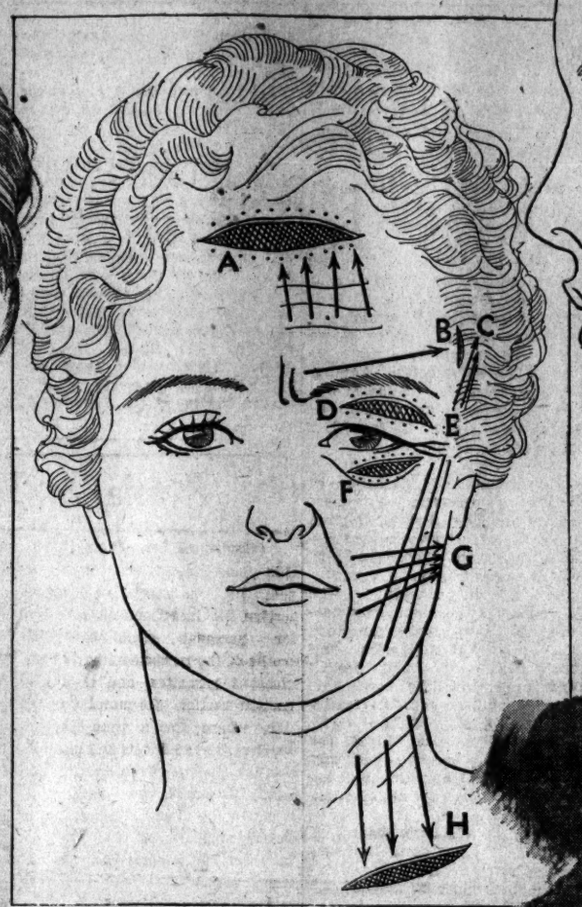
If crows' feet or wrinkles in the outer corners of the eyes are to be removed in addition to wrinkles above and below the eyes, it is only necessary to extend the incision as far as the crows' feet extend in order to draw them out. If the operation is to get rid of only crows' feet, a small incision is made above and below the wrinkles.

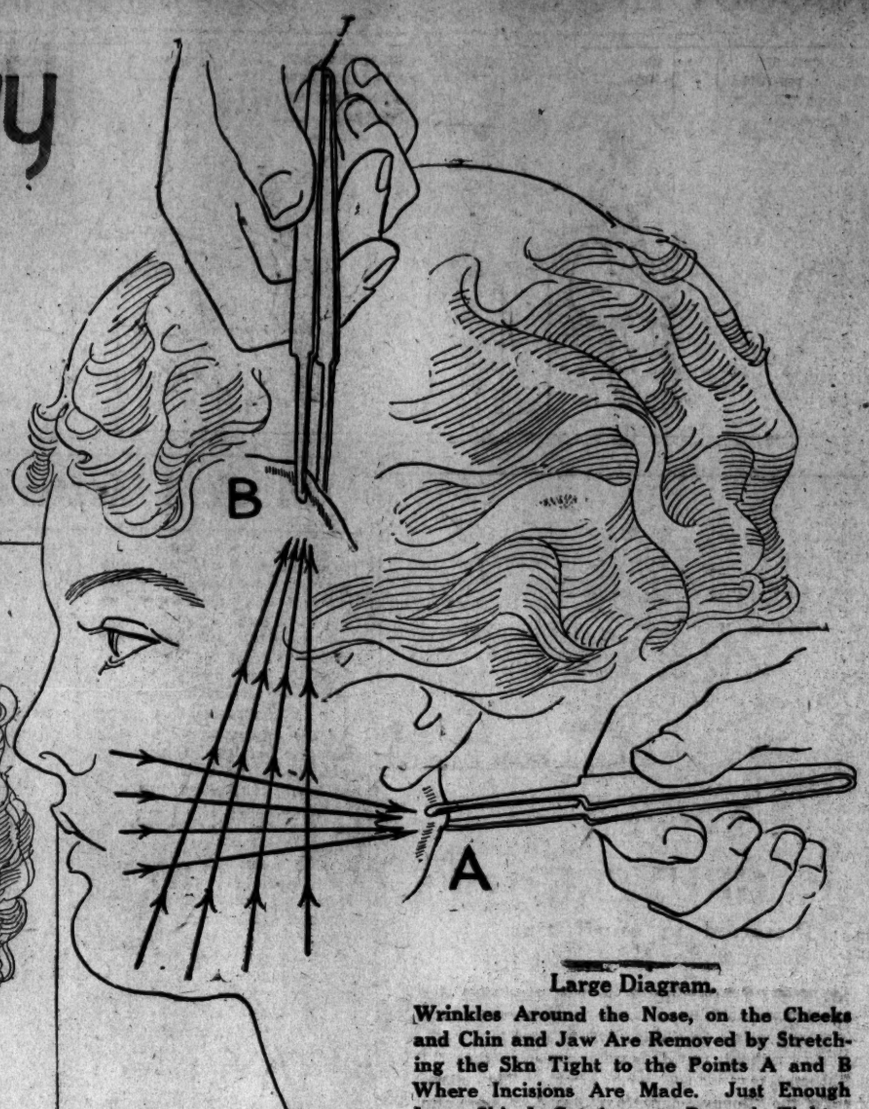
"Sneer lines" is the name given to the deep wrinkles which mark the face from the corners of the nostrils in a sweeping curve out, past and below the corners of the mouth. With these usually are found wrinkles in the cheeks and probably sagging and flabby jowls. In this case the surgeon makes his cuts behind the jaw, extending below the ear, after the skin is drawn tight until the lines, wrinkles and jowls are drawn smooth.

In the matter of double or flabby chins the surgeon can operate successfully only if the blemishes are the result of loose skin. If they are mere rolls of fat nothing can be done to remove them. If the surgeon operates to take up the slack of flabby chin the incisions are made on both temples on spots from which the hair has been shaved, if it is found possible to place them so far to the side, and here the surgeon must watch very carefully as he draws the skin of the face upward to make sure that he has not altered the shape of the eyebrows and left his patient with a peculiar, distorted expression which would startle her friends.

For wrinkles in the neck incisions are made in convenient spots down near the collarbone. The skin is pulled downward until the neck wrinkles disappear and then the surgeon's work begins.

The cost of facial surgery varies with the amount of surgical work required and with the varying fees which different operators charge for the same service. Anywhere from $500 to $5,000 is the cost. Probably no honest surgeon would guarantee that any given operation would result with absolute success. In spite of the utmost precautions infection may set in with suppuration and in this case a scar is almost inevitable. There are, of course, all sorts of operators and there are many schemes and methods which are designed to improve the tell-tale marks of age. Not all of these are strictly surgical. Some are known as "skinning the face"—the removal of the outer layers of skin on the theory that Nature will come back with a fresh, raw, babylike complexion. Some sad results have come from these various beauty operations. Any woman may well ponder the question whether it is worth the money and the risk.





Large Diagram.

Wrinkles Around the Nose, on the Cheeks and Chin and Jaw Are Removed by Stretching the Skn Tight to the Points A and B Where Incisions Are Made. Just Enough Loose Skin Is Cut Away to Properly Tighten the Skin, and the Wound Is Sewed Up with a Flat Needle Which Leaves No Scar.

Smaller Diagram.

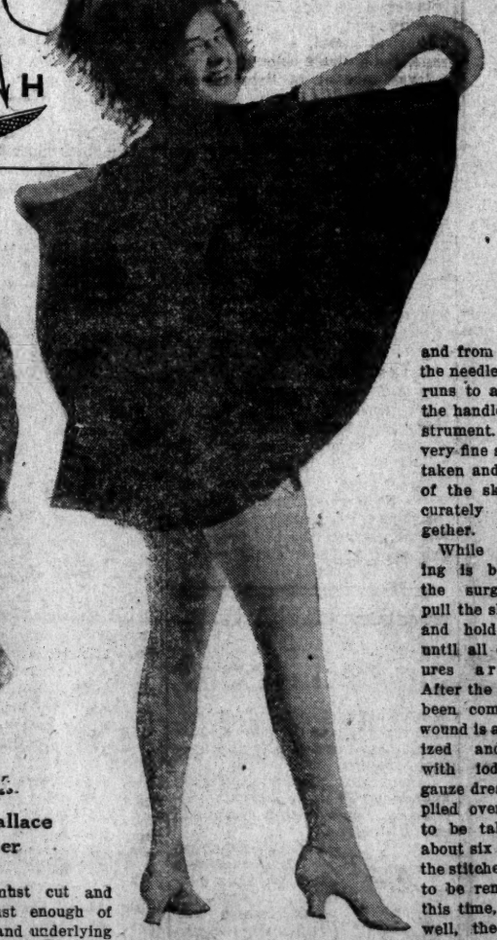
Surgical Diagram Showing Where the Incisions Are Made in Each Case; A—To Correct Furrowed Forehead; B—For "Frown Lines;" C—For Double Chin; D—For Puffy Eyelids; E—For Crows' Feet; F—For Bags Under the Eyes; G—(Behind the Ear) for 'Sneer Lines;" H—For Wrinkles in the Neck.

Photo Otto Sarony Co

Maxine Elliot

10 HUBBARD CHICAGO

Edna Wallace Hopper



Eva Tanguay Who Paid $5,000 to Have Her Face Rejuvenated

Henry Arthur Jones To "My Dear Wells" Again

(Continued from Page 16)

you. You are but one of a hundred voices, all bringing us the same despairing message.

It is when you interpret these terrible facts that you find yourself challenged alike by reason and by humanity. In this second paper, as in your first, you seek excuses for the men who have brought Russia to this dreadful condition; and you indicate your sympathy with them in their determination to spread Internationalism over the civilised world. You insinuate that most of the evils that afflict the Russian people are due to the misguided policy of our own and the allied Governments, who did not take your advice at the start and embrace the Bolshevist leaders and Bolshevist principles as the only means of salvation for humanity.

My dear Wells, if you would but show a quarter of the goodwill for your own country, and for your own Government, in their present difficulties and trials, that you show for the Bolshevist Government, you would be a desirable British citizen.

But it has got into your head that International government by the proletariat is the only cure for the world's sorrows and evils and disorders. By the operation of that fatal law, which, when a theory or an opinion has once obtained lodgment in a man's brain, condemns him to harbor and cherish it all the more fondly, the more it is proved to be false; condemns him stubbornly to refuse to examine his theory in the light of facts; condemns him to force facts into the frame of his theory, and to shut his eyes to all facts that will not submit themselves to his distortion—by the operation of this fatal law you are condemned, my dear Wells, to go on finding excuses for the Bolshevist Government; to explain away its murderous tyrannies and cruelties, and to suggest that it remains the only means of dragging Russia out of its pit of misery, poverty and despair.

There is a wealth of fine confused thinking in this second article of yours. It would be a lengthy, but not difficult, task to take from it certain of your own phrases, dicta, and admissions, and construct out of them a terrible indictment of the whole system of Bolshevist government, including those functions of it which you esteem as constructive and hold up for our admiration.

I will select one sentence of yours from this paper, and for the present leave unexamined a score of others that furnish a convincing refutation of your whole social and political theory. With penetrating sagacity, you thus deliver yourself—"When a social order based on private property crashes, when private property is with some abruptness and no qualifications abolished, this does not abolish and destroy things which have hitherto constituted private property." It is plain from what has happened in Russia that, when private property is abolished, a vast amount of it does get destroyed, and does not get replaced; and that this leads to the woeful discomfort and poverty of the whole people. And, further, as you go on to show, much of the private property that has not been destroyed, and which belonged to individuals, and was useful and pleasing to them, and helped them to adorn their lives—much of this private property is now useless to everybody, and is rotting in lumber rooms, and will probably be destroyed or plundered as time goes by.

Take, for instance, the stores of beautiful old lace that were robbed from Russian gentlewomen and that, you tell us, are now packed away in the former British Embassy. Lace has always been one of the endearing ornaments of delicate and refined womanhood: one of those graceful perquisites of her sex whereby the mate of man has made herself something different from the mate of the guerrilla. What do you propose should be done with these stores of beautiful old lace that the Bolsheviki have confiscated? Would you let them stay in their cases till they drop into dust? Would you ration them out, so far as they will go, to drape the shivering shoulders of a few wretched halfclad Russian women and to mock rags and hunger? What do you say should be done with all this beautiful lace and furniture and other treasures that were fashioned to be of use and adornment to private persons as their private property, and can have no purpose unless they are thus owned and used by individuals? Would you destroy them? They are the marks and precious effects of a high civilisation. If you would destroy them you might, with equal reason and from the same motive, destroy all the other chief results of civilisation, which, indeed, seems to be the final goal of Bolshevism. You do not say how you would dispose of all these confiscated treasures. You foreshadow, apparently with considerable satisfaction, a like approaching general confiscation of English personal treasures and adornments—which may very

put your theories into practice and abolish private property.

Let us revert for a moment to the beginning of this sentence which I have chosen out of many others for a close examination.

"When a social order based on private property—," you say, and I arrest you on these words. You write as if the abolition of private property had been an occasional normal and natural event in history. You have lately been making some extensive studies in world history. Have you ever known any social order that has not been based on private property? Or that has not acknowledged large rights of ownership in private property? Do you not conduct your own affairs with confidence that the British Government (which you lose no chance of abusing) will assure you the peaceful possession of your own motor car and the due payment of your dividends, so that you are thus enabled to "think for half Europe," and being a possessor of private property yourself you can safely rail against private property, and being a capitalist yourself you can safely rail against capitalism?

Will you give us some intelligible explanation of how any social order can be established or long continued without a wide recognition of the rights of private property? This is a large general question, and cannot here be debated. When I have leisure I will invite you to its further and full consideration.

You claim in your first article that the Bolshevist Government is the only Government that is possible in Russia at the present time. In the sense that nothing is possible except that which actually happens, you state what is obviously true. In the same sense it is true that the ideas which have actually got into your head are the only ideas which could possibly enter there. It is equally true that the only possible cause of action that I can take with regard to your ideas is to do my best to chase them out of your head.

In the same sense, it is true that the only possible Government in England in 1630 was the Government of Charles I. But Cromwell came, and soon made possible another form of government. Again, the only possible Government in France in 1780 was the Government of Louis XV. But Napoleon came, and soon made possible another form of government. In 1918, Kerensky held for a time the reins of government in Russia. If Kerensky had been a man of insight and action, instead of being a wordster, if he had joined forces with Kerniloff instead of betraying him, quite another form of government would have been possible and operative in Russia today. The horrors and bloodshed that attended the revolution would have been largely avoided, together with the misery and starvation that have followed. Russia would not now be in her present dreadful plight; the whole European situation would probably have been stabilised, and Eastern Europe would today be settling down to peaceful industry and security.

The reply to your assertion that the Bolshevist Government is the only possible Government in Russia today is that this Government is founded on theories which, being enforced, have cruelly destroyed half the population of the large cities, and now oblige the miserable remnant of them to live on the verge of starvation. If such are the evident results of Bolshevist government, as your papers testify, clearly the only possible form of government in Russia is an impossible one! It must either renounce its theories or dissolve with the dissolving remains of Russian civilisation.

You seem to have some apprehension of this consummation, so far as your illogical apologies for Bolshevism will allow you a clear perception of the whole situation. For you state that this Bolshevist Government is based on Marxian principles, and these Marxian principles you ruthlessly excommunicate as crude and unworkable political heresies. In my next paper I will try to unravel the tangled relations of Marxian principles with your own political creed; so far as you give us any indications of what particular brand of socialism you hold, and what are its essential tenets.

By your condemnation of Marxian principles you bring a deadly, unanswerable charge against the present Bolshevist Government. On the other hand, since its first assumption of power, you have praised the Bolshevist leaders as "far-seeing statesmen," "shining clear," "profoundly wise," "intimately acquainted with social and economic questions, and indeed with almost everything that matters in real politics."

These and many other laudatory epithets you have showered upon the men who have brought the Russian people to their present dreadful condition, and who, as you carefully explain to us, are now governing Russia on entirely false and vicious Marxian principles. If the body of your disciples in Europe and America, the millions whom you are "thinking for," were able to collate and examine your confused utterances, wouldn't you be in a very awkward position as a leader of European thought?

However, having throughout warmly supported the Bolshevist leaders in the English papers you are now bound to say something in their favor. So, having witnessed for yourself the disastrous results of their administration, you cast about to think what you can advance to their credit, and thus justify your wholly inconsistent and illogical sympathy with them. And the only credential to character that you can give them is that they are "honest."

You have accused our English statesmen of being "crudely ignorant in the world of modern ideas." In that strange "world of modern ideas" where you formulate your theories, honesty seems to have quite changed its type and quality. What kind of honesty is this that you claim for Bolshevism? Has it any connection with the Eighth Commandment? Apparently not.

If you mean national honesty, the Bolshevist Government has repudiated its national debt. Our sorely tried French allies, to whom Russia is largely indebted, do not like this new kind of honesty. And because they protest against it and will not accept it you, my dear Wells, who are always eager to discredit France as well as England—you charge the French with being vindictive creditors, and you monstrously claim that their natural desire to get paid is one of the chief causes of the present deplorable condition of Russia.

Does the repudiation of national debt count as an honest proceeding in your strange "world of modern ideas?" Have you ever considered what would be the effect of a general repudiation of national debts on the entire civilisation of the world? Are you able even to imagine the incalculable misery and ruin it would work for a generation to come?

Coming to the matter of honesty toward individuals, it appears that you indorse the seizure of valuable old lace and personal treasures and effects as an honest proceeding. You look upon it as a natural and desirable part of your scheme for doing away with private property. Under the old pernicious system that has hitherto prevailed these things were possessed and enjoyed by their owners, not always perhaps the most deserving people. Still, they were owned and used and enjoyed, so that numbers of people had the advantage of them. Under the new "honest" Bolshevist Government nobody has the advantage of them. They are mostly destroyed and the remainder is left to perish unused.

But let us for a moment grant your curious claim that Bolshevism is honest. My dear Wells, the profound studies that you have recently been making in world history cannot have left you in ignorance of the damnable fact that some of the greatest mischiefs and misfortunes that have over-taken mankind have been caused by quite honest people working from mistaken theories.

I should not dream of questioning the honesty of your own thinking in these matters. Alas, whatever credit I give to your honesty I must subtract from your sapience.

Taken as a whole, your second article on "Russia in the Shadow," drawing from it inevitable deductions, is a further and most powerful condemnation of the political theories that you profess and that you are spreading among your legions of readers. Do you not see that, my dear Wells? Read it over carefully again.

Archibald Spofforth has compared you with Old Moore, as a prophet and interpreter of world movements. For myself, I see an inverted resemblance between you and the prophet Balaam. Balaam, you remember, was called upon by Balak to curse the children of Israel. By a providential intervention, Balaam found himself compelled to bless them altogether. You, on the other hand, were called upon to bless the Bolshevist Government. Not so much by a lucky intervention of Providence as by the overwhelming pressure of facts, you, my dear Wells, have been compelled to curse the Bolsheviki altogether. There is this much to be said for Balaam. After much prevarication and some self-contradiction, he finally came down on the right side of the fence. I am not without hope that you will do the same. I will render you some further assistance to this end in next Sunday's New York Times.

New York, Nov. 26, 1920.

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Russia Sable, Ermine, Otter, Beaver, Musquash, Tiger, Leopard, Wolf, Mink, Racoon, Cat, Fitch, Skunk, and natural Black, White, Red and Yellow Fox-skins, etc., all of superlative quality and suitable for gentlemen's and ladies' garments, collars, muffs, etc. Gray, black and white goat-skin rugs in large sizes. Our varieties of furs are

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Get Rid of That Tired, "All Gone" Feeling!

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are compounded from the famous Glycerophosphate preparations of this company and fill the need for an honest tonic. They are extremely effective in cases of physical and mental breakdown, nervous exhaustion, loss of appetite, energy and insomnia.

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First Prize $50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 8th July, 1918.

To be drawn among 30,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on January 17, 1921.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.60, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Price for Whole Tickets: $6.00

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

NEW STORIES OF BAYONET TRENCH

Officer Believes Dead Soldiers Were Buried During Bombardment

GUNS LEFT UP AS MARKERS

Monument Given By American Is Dedicated To Their Heroism

Paris, Dec. 6.—On the eve of the dedication of the monument to the memory of the heroes of the "Bayonet Trench" at Verdun a new and probably authentic story has been told of how they met their end. It has been believed that while moving up to attack, rifle in hand, through the shellholes and shifting mud of that most desperate of all battlefields between Thiaumont and Douaumont, they were buried alive as the result of the explosion of some great shell.

It was that story which was told to George F. Rand when he visited the famous trench and saw the bayonets of the men of the Third Company of the 137th Regiment who had died there still protruding through the earth. Moved as others had been by the story of their fate, he declared his intention to build over the trench a monument which would perpetuate their memory. A few days later, it will be remembered, he was killed while flying to England. His executors, however, carried out his wish and a massive monument in cement has been built over the trench which will protect it for as long as that tragic line of bayonets lasts.

On Wednesday President Millerand, with Ambassador Hugh Wallace, will dedicate it to the memory of the fifty-seven heroes known to rest there, and though the story now revealed of how they met their end differs from that told to Mr. Rand and at that time believed it only serves to glorify the memory of the men there buried and makes fitting the great monument erected to them.

Even now there are two versions. One which is signed by Lieutenant Foucher, a survivor of the Fourth Company, 137th Regiment, is accepted as the official version. To some extent his version agrees with the legend which has grown up about the trench. But it differs in that he says the rifles and bayonets were laid on the parapet of the trench at the moment when it folded in and buried the men alive. These were days of grenade and bomb fighting and the bayonet was held as a weapon in reserve, ready on the parapet, in case of an attack. Lieutenant Foucher also states that their fate overtook the men on June 11, 1916.

The second account is by Lieutenant Polimann, now, as he was before the war, a priest in charge of an educational institution in Bar le Duc. Polimann was a Lieutenant of the Fourth Company, 137th Regiment, but on the evening of June 11 he was ordered to take command of the Third Company, of which all the officers had been killed. His orders were to fight where they stood and his men obeyed to the letter. On June 12 they still held the position which the bayonets now mark. Three attacks were made by the Germans from the direction of Douaumont. But still they held on and even took twelve prisoners. On each side, however, ground had been lost and the survivors of the Third Company were completely isolated.

On the morning of the 13th Lieutenant Polimann, seeing the Germans preparing a new attack, signaled for the artillery barrage. He obtained it, but no other support. After forty-eight hours of continuous fighting, without supplies and when they had exhausted every cartridge and every grenade, the men could do no more, and the survivors, among whom was the Lieutenant, were taken priscner. Fifty-seven, their dead, lay in the trench, which had gradually, under shellfire, collapsed over their bodies, many of which still remained upright against the parapet. What happened afterward is supposition, but the Lieutenant's theory of how the bayonets came to protrude through the earth is that the Germans hurriedly filled in the trench over the dead, and to mark where they lay, having no other means of doing so, placed beside each man his rifle upright, so that the bayonets protruded through the ground.

It would seem that Lieutenant Polimann's story is more likely to be exact as he was with the company until the end. If it is, it serves only to make more fitting this monument to those men of Brittany, Provence and the Vendee, for the fight they made has seldom been surpassed in heroism.

Urges Polish-German Commerical Treaty

Sensation Caused In Warsaw Political And Financial Circles By Proposal

Warsaw, Dec. 2 (Associated Press).—Poland's only salvation from the present depression arising from her economic situation is a commercial agreement with Germany, says a memorial presented to the Polish Cabinet by Ladislas Grabski, who recently resigned as Minister of Finance. In this statement, which has caused a sensation in political and financial circles, M. Grabski contends that until such an understanding is effected Poland cannot begin properly her reconstruction program.

As M. Grabski is leader of the National Democratic Party, the platform of which has always been anti-German, the memorial has attracted all the more attention. Some newspapers sympathise with his views, emphasising the necessity for the conclusion of a commercial treaty with Germany in the near future and disregard of political and territorial controversies.

Germany at present is holding up exports to Poland by way of pressure to induce the latter to make concessions regarding transit in the Danzig Corridor. This question is now under the consideration of Polish and German missions. The Germans desire free use of the railroads across this neck of land for communication between East Prussia and German proper.

In certain districts of Upper Silesia, where there is a shortage of mining machinery, the Germans refused to sell, knowing that such machinery cannot be obtained in Poland and hoping to influence the impending plebiscite there in favor of Germany. The only commercial shipments from Germany to Poland at present are explosives for mines, these having been arranged by A. B Barber of Portland, Ore., chief of the American Technical Mission, which is acting as an advisory board to the Polish Government. He has given assurances to Germany that these explosives will be devoted only to commercial uses.

The Polish mark continues to drop a few points daily, being quoted at present at 570 to $1, which is the lowest point as yet reached. In an effort to reduce Poland's expenditures Jan Steczkoscki, who succeeded M. Grabski as Minister of Finance, proposes the reduction of Poland's army, which was announced recently, is costing the Government 5,000,000,000 marks per month. He would increase revenues by a new system of taxation and the encouragement of Polish exports, which are far below normal, owing to the low rate of exchange difficulties encountered in purchasing raw materials outside the country, lack of transportation and other problems inseparable from the situation of the new republic.

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of all patterns and descriptions
NEW DESIGNS —— REASONABLE PRICES
Ready-made and to order
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WILL HOLD
THÉ DANSANTS
EVERY
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From 5 p.m. - 7 p.m.

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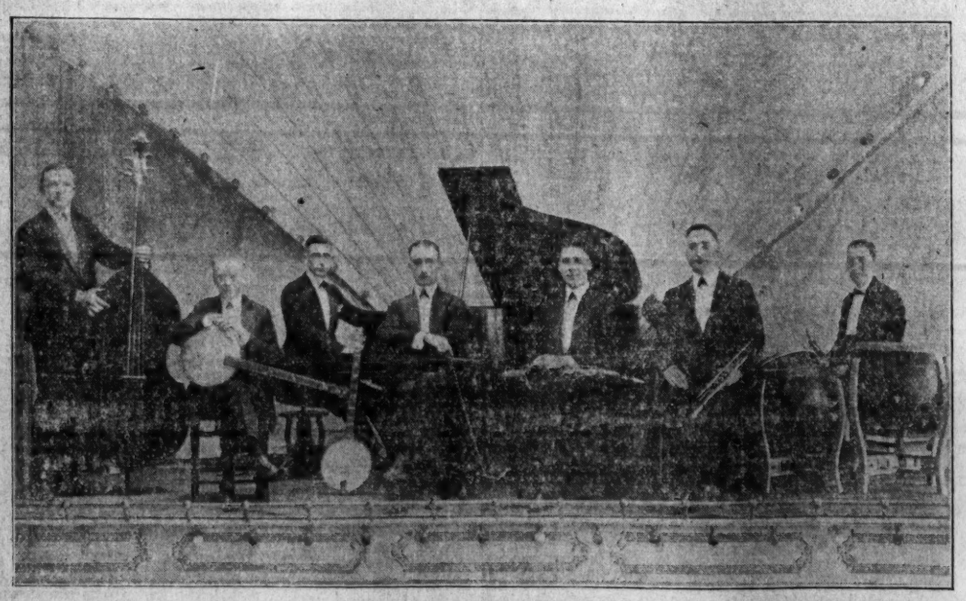

with HARRY KERREY'S JAZZ BAND IN ATTENDANCE
BOOK YOUR TABLE EARLY
For Reservations, Telephone Central 1915

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 28)

A CONCERT

Followed by an Illustrated Lecture by Mr. Israel Cohen (the Zionist Envoy) on his itinerary in Palestine, Australasia, China, Japan and Siberia, will be held at the Astor House Hotel on Monday, 10th January, 1921, at 9 p.m. Lantern slides depicting Jewish colonies and other scenes in Palestine will be shown on the screen.

A Ball will following conclusion of Lecture.

Proceeds in aid of Palestine Restoration Fund.

(Given under the auspices of the local Zionist Association and the Palestine Association "Kadimah" in China).

Admission $3.00; booking at Astor House.

34699

LOST

Lost, Bill of Lading No. 77 calling for 26 cases of Sewing Machines ex S.S. "City of Florence" marked

N H Co. S M

Shanghai, and numbered from 1 to 26. The public are requested not to negotiate the above.

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For a few days only.
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Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles.
78 Nanking Road,
Piles guaranteed to be cured within ten days after one treatment without operation or pain.
Office hours: 9-12 and 1-5 daily.

Municipal Notification
No. 2702

7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1920
Price of Issue until further notice 92½ per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution VII passed at the annual meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1920.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 92½ per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1930.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. D. LIDDELL,
Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, April 13, 1920.
33980

Dr. Furstenbeg, M.D.
Has Removed to 8B Kiukiang Road
Specialist in urinary, venereal, skin and internal diseases.
Hours 11 to 1. and 4½ to 6½
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Cor. Nanking and Szechuen Road: Above Oriental and American Bank Tel.: C. 2768.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Allen W. Hexamer has resigned his position with this Association as of December 31st, 1920.

AMERICAN FOREIGN INSURANCE ASSN.
H. AUSTIN,
Agency Inspector.
34826

NOTICE

The Robert Dollar Company and The United States Shipping Board will not be responsible for any debts incurred by any member of the crew of the s.s. West Hepburn.
34677

Mr. ALLEN W. HEXAMER

Having resigned his position with the Insurance Company of North America as of December 31, 1920, All Powers of Attorney granted by us to Allen W. Hexamer have been withdrawn.

Insurance Company of North America
34771

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and scientific
SWEDISH MASSAGE
by
T. BURKE
(London Med. Cert.)
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NOTICE

Mr. Y. C. Chang will not be connected with this Association after December 31st, 1920.

American Foreign Insurance Association
H. AUSTIN,
34770 Agency Inspector.

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$18.00 per ton

Guaranteed equal in its heating and stability as higher priced Anthracite Coal. Other Household and Hard Coal can be supplied at lowest prices. No orders accepted under half ton. Delivery guaranteed same day on all orders received before noon.

FREE of CHARGE:—40 bundles of fire wood given with all orders of 1 ton or more of our $18.00 Anthracite Coal.

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The Latest Novelties in Jewellery of every description.
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URAL STONES
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Watches and Clocks
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247, Avenue Joffre.
French Municipal School Building

A COURSE OF FRENCH FOR FOREIGNERS.

A French Course is organised for adults, exclusively foreigners at Ecole Municipal Francaise.

There are 3 divisions; one for Beginners, one for those who have already learnt French, and the third for those who, knowing French well, want only practice and conversation on literary or commercial subjects.

All attending these classes will have free access to the Alliance Francaise library.

For each division classes will be held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 6 to 7 p.m.

Monthly fees: 10 dollars.

The second session of the School year will begin on Friday, January 7th.

A FRENCH LIBRARY

The "Alliance Francaise", to which are welcomed all foreigners, has a large French lending library and reading room opened to members every day from 10 a.m. to 12 and from 3 p.m. (except on Monday and Sunday afternoon) to 8 p.m.

For further information apply to Ecole Municipale Francaise.

CH. GROSBOIS,
Headmaster,
Delegate For Alliance Francaise.
34789

Messrs. R. Fano, L. Basset J. Thesmar

Commissaires-priseurs acting under instructions from the French Mixed Court, as per judgment of September 21st, 1920, will sell by public Auction in their offices at No. 4 French Bund.

On Wednesday the 19th of January, 1921 at 3 p.m.

the Albumen and Egg Yolk Factory known as

The Yung Tah Egg Manufacturing Co.

situated at KAI FONG FU (Honan Province) and containing Machinery, Furniture, Goods, etc., as per inventory.

also

PART OF THE BUILDINGS

The Ground is not for sale.

This factory is equipped with up-to-date American Machinery and can also manufacture according to the Chinese Process.

The sale is to be made in One Lot only and the Bids to start Shanghai Taels 30,000.

The Specifications, lease, and a full and complete inventory of machinery, furniture, goods, etc., may be examined at No. 4 French Bund, the offices of the undersigned, where full information may be obtained by those interested.

R. FANO, L. BASSET, J. THESMAR
Commissaires-priseurs
No. 4 French Bund, Shanghai.
34804

NOTICE

We hereby give notice that on and after January 3rd, 1921, our agency for the NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK is suspended, and in consequence we are no longer connected with the AMERICAN FOREIGN INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

UNITED STATES TRADING CORPORATION OF CHINA,
Shanghai, China.
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Hours: 9-11 and 1-4.
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In order to keep the teeth in a good condition scientific precaution must be taken. Through negligence, decay and numerous other affections such as tooth-ache, dental periostitis esteo-periostitis, necrosis of the jaw, etc., may arise. During the process of ingestion, there are settled on the teeth, some deposits of mineral and organic matters, called tartar, which possesses a morbid power of pressing the gum. As an inevitable result of the presence of this tartar, the teeth will become elongated and movable and will, by degrees, absorb away the enamel, leading ultimately to the decay and degeneration of the teeth. The tartar is so hard and resistant to the process of brushing that it cannot be scraped off except with dental instruments specially devised for that purpose.

Dr. KINGMAN offers to the public his service for preserving their teeth at an annual subscription Fee of $10.00 per Head to be paid in advance.

The work to be done by Dr. KINGMAN to the subscribers consists in:—
(1) Cleaning of the teeth quarterly
(2) Filing with gold platinum alloy only, when the teeth present holes.
(3) Inspecting the teeth at any time at the desire of the subscribers.

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DR. K. HONMA
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Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
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Massage Treatment

BARS LIQUOR ON AMERICAN SHIPS

Solicitor General Frierson Holds Prohibition Applies To Them On High Seas

ALSO IN FOREIGN WATERS

Floor Taxes On Distilled Spirits Due On Ship Stocks For Sale

Washington, Dec. 7.—In the opinion of Solicitor General William L. Frierson, no liquor can be sold on ships flying the American flag, whether the vessels are on the high seas or in foreign waters. In a statement issued tonight by Williams M. Williams, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, "for the information and guidance" of his staff the Solicitor General's opinion is included.

While the Commissioner's statement does not contain the opinion as a ruling, it is understood that it must be followed as a policy of the Internal Revenue Bureau. The letter containing the opinion was dated November 1, but was not made public until today.

Under the opinion, the practice indulged in by certain American ships of carrying liquor for sale at the bar on voyages from Europe, must be abandoned. The liquor cannot be sold on the voyage, according to the ruling.

It is the belief of revenue officers that the policy will be difficult to enforce in foreign waters. The idea here is that masters of vessels will be held responsible, and that Consuls will be asked to report violations. Further regulations concerning the opinion will be formulated, later it was said.

TEXT OF THE OPINION

The letter of Solicitor General Frierson containing the opinion reads:

"Department of Justice, Washington, November 1, 1920.

"Hon. David Houston, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.,

"Dear Mr. Secretary:

"I have the honor of acknowledging receipt of your letter of July 19, 1920, in which you request an opinion upon the following questions of law:

"1. Whether the floor tax imposed by Section 303, Act of October 3, 1917, (40 stat. 300) and the floor tax imposed by Section 604, act of Feburary 24, 1919, (40 stat. 1,057) apply to distilled spirits held on board American ships for sale beyond the three-mile limit, some of the ships, at the incidence of the tax, being at dock in this country, some on the high seas and others in foreign waters. In each instance the spirits were produced in or imported into the United States prior to the effective dates of the acts in question.

"2. Whether the 'National prohibition act' (Act of October 28, 1919), (41 stat. 305) applies to intoxicating liquors, as defined in Section 1, title II, of said act, on board American ships, when such ships are (1) at dock in this country; (2) on the high seas; (3) in foreign waters.

"You are advised as follows:

"Section 303 of the Act of October 3, 1917, reads:

That upon all distilled spirits produced in or imported into the United States upon which the tax now imposed by law has been paid, and which, on the day this act is passed, are held by a retailer in a quantity in excess of fifty gallons in the aggregate or held by any person, corporation, partnership or association in any quantity, and which are intended for sale, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid a tax of $1.10 (or if intended for sale for beverage purposes or for use in the manufacture or production of any article used or intended for use as a beverage a tax of $2.10) on each proof gallon, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof gallon: Provided, that the tax on such distilled spirits in the custody of a court of bankruptcy in insolvency proceedings on June 1, 1917, shall be paid by the person to whom the court delivers such distilled spirits at the time of such delivery, to the extent that the amount thus delivered exceeds the fifty gallons hereinbefore provided.

"Section 604 of the act of Feb. 24, 1919, provides:

That upon all distilled spirits produced in, or imported into the United States upon which the internal revenue tax now imposed by law has been paid, and which, on the day after the passage of this act, are held by any person and intended for sale or for use in the manufacture or production of any article intended for sale, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a floor tax of $3.20 (if intended for sale for beverage purposes or use in the manufacture or production of any article used or intended for use as a beverage) on a proof gallon, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof gallon.

"(1) I assume that question 1 relates alone to stocks of spirits belonging to ships and intended for sale on such shipboard, and not to spirits being transported to foreign ports as freight. It is stated that these liquors, previous to the passage of the two acts quoted, had been produced in or imported into the United States and the question is whether being on board American ships they were so held at the time of the passage of the respective acts as to be subject to the tax imposed.

"The descriptive language of both acts is 'held by any person * * * and intended for sale,' etc. It is not doubted, I believe that an American vessel is itself subject to the taxing power of the Goverment at its home port, whether it be there, upon the high seas, or in foreign waters at the time the tax is levied. The taxes levied by the statutes above referred to of course apply only to such spirits as were held at the time the acts were passed. Since they were on board a ship which was itself subject to this taxing power, I can not doubt that they became subject to the tax imposed by these statutes, whether the vessel on which they were held was at dock in this country, on the high seas, or in foreign waters.

SCOPE OF PROHIBITION LAW

"2. The Eighteenth Amendment by its terms applies to the United States and 'all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof.' The national prohibition act does not contain any language limiting the territory within which it is to be in effect. It simply enacts that certain transactions with respect to intoxicating liquors shall be unlawful, and provides 'that any person' who violates its provisions shall be punished. It is clear, therefore, that this legislation prescribes rules of law which shall be in force wherever the laws of Congress are applicable.

"By virtue of the Eighteenth Amendment, Congress is empowered to legislate on this subject without regard to State or other lines, and with respect to all territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. Except, therefore, as its operation in particular possessions of the United States may be limited by special statutes applicable to those possessions the national prohibition act is in force throughout the jurisdiction of the United States.

"The question is, then, whether it furnishes rules of law which govern those on board an American vessel. That it does so apply when the vessel is in American waters I think no one will doubt. The question, then, is whether it applies when the vessel is on the high seas or in foreign waters. This question, also, I think can now present no serious dispute. It was said in St. Clair vs. United States, 154 U. S. 134, 151:

A vessel registered as a vessel of the United States, is in many respects, considered as a portion of its territory, and persons on board are protected and governed by the laws of the country to which the vessel belongs.

"It follows, therefore, that persons on board an American vessel wherever that vessel may be, are governed by the laws of the United States to which they would be subject if within the United States. Indeed the jurisdiction of the Federal Government over them is much broader than when they are within the United States. In the latter case, with respect to the great bulk of criminal laws, they are subject to the jurisdiction of the various States and not to that of the United States. The various States, however, have no jurisdiction, even of their own citizens, when on the high seas.

"For this reason, Congress may enact, and the Federal Government may enforce, criminal laws for the purpose of punishing offenders for offenses committeed while on the high seas which it would not be within the power of Congress to make applicable to the same offense if committed within one of the States. Thus, Chapter III of the Revised statutes, beginning with Section 5,339, contains a long list of offenses which if committed within one of the States would be beyond the power of the Federal Government to punish, and provides that when committeed upon the high seas they shall be punished by the Federal Government.

TERRITORY MENACES SHIPS

In such cases, it was, of course, necessary to have a special statute, for the reason that Congress has no power to enact laws for the punishment of murder and the other offenses mentioned in Chapter III. of the revised statutes to be applicable generally throughout the United States. Any law, however, enacted by Congress, within its power, and made of general application is a law to which persons within the criminal jurisdiction of the United States are subject. The criminal jurisdiction of the United States is necessarily limited to their own territory actual or constructive. After making this statement Mr. Justice Field, in United States versus Smiley, 6 Sawyer 640, 645, stated the rule of law determining the territory subject to the criminal jurisdiction of the United States as follows:

Their actual territory is so extensive with their possessions, including a marine league from their shores into the sea. * * * The constructive territory of the United States embraces vessels sailing under their flag; wherever they go they carry the laws of their country, and for a violation of them their officers and men may be subjected to punishment.

"It was for this reason that the Supreme Court said in St. Clair versus United States (supra.) that persons on board a vessel are protected and governed by the laws of the country to which the vessels belongs.

"The Eighteenth Amendment empowers Congress to enact laws, applicable wherever the jurisdiction of the United States exists. The national prohibition act is a law of such general application. I cannot doubt, therefore, that it applies to those on board American ships whether in American waters, on the high seas, or in foreign waters equally with those in any States of the United States.

"Respectfully,

"WILLIAM L. FRIERSON,

"Acting Attorney General."

Daughter Of American Diplomat Takes Back Titled Husband

Countess Jean Du Juglart, who was Miss Consuelo Morgan, daughter of Henry H. Mofgan, American High Commissioner in Brussels, recently arrived from Europe with her titled husband. The Count is of a noted Belgian family. They were married last Summer.

Southern Government Arsenal In Operation

The Arsenal at Shekcheng is now running smoothly under Mr. Chen Wing-sen, the new Director-General of the plant, states the Canton Times.

When the Arsenal was taken over by Mr. Chen, it was somewhat damaged; but since then, Mr. Chen has made the necessary repairs. Mr. Chen is at present planning for the erection of additions to the plant, equipments to the value of more than $3,600,000 being on the way to this place.

Through the courtesy of the Director-General, a representative of the Times was shown through the plant.

In a conversation with Mr. Chen, he said:

"For both political and military reasons, I am not in a position to answer most of the questions you asked. I am prepared, however, to give an account of the attempted destruction of the Kwangtung Arsenal by the departing Kwangsi troops.

DAMAGE ARSENAL

"In the afternoon of October 28, 1920, General Ma Chi, of the Kwangsi Army, entered the Arsenal at Shekcheng with the remnants of his defeated troops and at once ordered all work in the various departments stopped.

"The workmen, numbering some fifteen hundred in all, were herded out of the Arsenal at the point of the bayonet, while the officers and staff were placed under guard in their quarters. The premises were full of soldiers who lined up on all the walks both inside and outside the gates. General Ma Chi was seen to be in a ferocious but rather impatient mood—he walked back and forth in the enclosure and occasionally mounted his horse and rode in and out of the gates, sometimes galloping as far as the railway station.

"It was during these moments that the four large bombs, and five small ones maliciously prepared some two months before, were placed into their allotted positions, and the magnificent plant, on which millions of dollars had hitherto been spent, was destined to total destruction.

STAFF IS IMPRISONED

"After the bombs were installed, the officers and staff, who were imprisoned hitherto in their quarters probably for the reason that information might leak out were then allowed to leave the Arsenal; and at 8:00 p.m. the first bomb was set off by electricity. The explosion brought volleys of rifle and machine gun bullets from the regiments which were stationed at the surrounding forts and which had previously gone over to our side. At this juncture, General Ma Chi and his troops fled to the railway station nearby and there lay quiet until 2:00 a.m. the following morning, when he again returned and set off the second bomb. The forts resumed firing and the Kwangsi troops retreated with their leader in full gallop to the railway station where a train was boarded.

"Whether the remaining bombs were not set off on account of the lack of time or unexploded on account of inadequate electrical installation could not be ascertained; but these, some weighing as much as three hundred pounds each, were dug up and eventually dismantled.

"As to what extent the damage resulted, I may state that the power plant, rifle plant, cartridge plant and loading plant have been affected. With regards the repairs done, I can only say that the whole plant has been put back into operation some weeks ago.

"As to the producing capacity of the arsenal and our plan of increasing the capacity by the addition of new machinery, you will have to pardon me for holding a reticient attitude in the matter.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers, baggage and mail on board the C.P.O.S. s.s. Monteagic will leave the Customs Jetty at 1 p.m.

Tuesday, January 11, 1921

The tender conveying passengers and mail on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

Wednesday, January 12, 1921

The tender conveying passengers and mail on board the L. V. Lang s.s. Yungshin will leave the French Mail Jetty at 2 p.m.

Classified Advertisements

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT, furnished five-roomed house with small garden in French concession. Sub-lease for nine months. Immediate possession. Modern plumbing, all conveniences. Some pieces of furniture recently purchased by present occupant to be taken over at cost. Rent Taels 150 per month. Apply to Box 364, THE CHINA PRESS.

34867 J 9

TO LET, three-roomed house, with bathroom and kitchen, 301-C Avenue Joffre, French Concession.

34880 J 11

NEW Six-roomed house with garden, garage, sanitary plumbing, western district. Apply to Box 315, THE CHINA PRESS.

34728

WANTED, detached furnished room with bathroom. Please apply to Box 327, THE CHINA PRESS.

34781

FURNITURE and fixtures of small house in French concession for sale. Rent $19 per month. Water, gas and electric light. Apply at 232 Boulevard de Montigny.

34831 J 11

GODOWNS WANTED

SMALL godown wanted. State terms and location. Apply to Box 350, THE CHINA PRESS.

34833 J. 9.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED immediately, or later on, by bachelor, furnished or unfurnished, four to six-roomed house, on long or short lease, in western district or French-town. Responsible and careful tenant. Can furnish references or guarantee. Any information leading to result will be willingly rewarded. Please apply to Box 362, THE CHINA PRESS.

34865 J 12

YOUNG American couple, no children, want small modern house, French concession preferred. Also want garage. Will occupy at earliest opportunity. Apply to Box 366, THE CHINA PRESS.

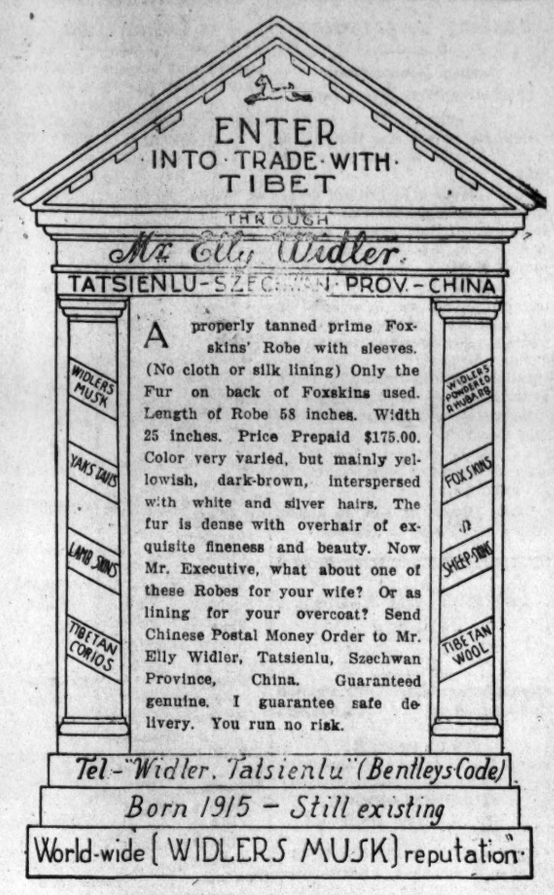
34869 J 12

WANTED about March 1st, furnished house or apartment by American couple, no children. Careful tenants. Apply to Box 154, THE CHINA PRESS.

34678

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 28)


ENTER
INTO TRADE WITH
TIBET
THROUGH
Mr. Elly Widler.
TATSIENLU-SZECHWAN PROV.-CHINA
WIDLERS MUSK
YAKS TAILS
LAMB SKINS
TIBETAN CORIOS
WIDLERS POWDERED RHUBARB
FOX SKINS
SHEEP SKINS
TIBETAN WOOL
A properly tanned prime Foxskins' Robe with sleeves. (No cloth or silk lining) Only the Fur on back of Foxskins used. Length of Robe 58 inches. Width 25 inches. Price Prepaid $175.00. Color very varied, but mainly yellowish, dark-brown, interspersed with white and silver hairs. The fur is dense with overhair of exquisite fineness and beauty. Now Mr. Executive, what about one of these Robes for your wife? Or as lining for your overcoat? Send Chinese Postal Money Order to Mr. Elly Widler, Tatsienlu, Szechwan Province, China. Guaranteed genuine. I guarantee safe delivery. You run no risk.
Tel.-"Widler, Tatsienlu" (Bentleys Code)
Born 1915 – Still existing
World-wide [WIDLERS MUSK] reputation

COAL FOR UPPER YANGTZE RIVER STEAMERS

Poo Yi Coal Mining Company

NOTICE is hereby given to public that we, for the purpose of traffic convenience, have secured store-houses at the ports of Chungking, Fowchow, Wanhsien, Kweichowfu, and Ichang, where we keep stocks of best quality coal suitable for the consumption of steamships in the Upper Yangtsze River. We have supplied this coal to the steamships of the Standard Oil Co., Asiatic Petroleum Co., and other prominent Companies for years past, to their entire satisfaction. In order to extend our business, we have engaged Mr. Pao Jee-fu as Agent for our Shanghai Branch office, and customers are requested to negotiate any order with him direct. He is prepared to quote moderate prices and give prompt attention to orders.

By Agent for Shanghai Branch Office.
No. 7 TUNG HOW LEE, CHUN HWA ROAD.

34858

New Year Sale

Before you buy your present for New Year, come and see "Casual Goods" at 96 Szechuen Road

BOBKOFF @ CO.

We have Russian Sable—Boa Astrachan, Seal and Mink coats. Diamond Necklaces, Bracelets, Rings, Earrings, Cigarette Cases, Hand bags, Diamonds from 2 car. to 20 cr.
Ready made dresses. Orders taken by European Assistants.
French parfumery. Silk Stockings. Price reasonable.

34495

NOTICE

Our offices have been removed from this day, December 30th, 1920, to

NO. 11 AVENUE EDWARD VII.

CHINA COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT CO.

L. FRED PATSTONE,
General Manager.

34733

Dr. Edward Olson, D. N.

Nervous, rheumatic and stomach complaints; Various headaches and Sequels from fresh and old accidents successfully treated.

OFFICE HOURS 1-5 P.M.
(other times by appointment)
Phone North 393
52A Range Road.

33929

Dr. Wm. S. GREGG, Oph. D.

Specialist in Eye Diseases
Glasses Prescribed and Fitted Scientifically.
Hours 9—12 2—5
15 Nanking Road, Cor. Szechuen Road
(American Oriental Bank Building)
Third Floor—Take Elevator.

30645

CAFÉ PAULISTA

P443, Nanking Road,
'Phone C. 2930
TIFFIN 75 cts.
DINNER $1.00
also Meals a la Carte.

Cakes of all kinds made to order.

GENUINE BRAZIL COFFEE
Tins 75 cts. lb..
Tabloids 60 cts. doz.

NOTICE

Messrs. Dodwell & Co. Ltd., have been appointed Chief Fire Representatives in Shanghai for—

The Caledonian Insurance Company (Edinburgh)
Founded 1805

and are prepared to accept fire insurances on behalf of that Company at current rates.

34711

WANTED

Design and Construction of Yellow River Bridge for Peking-Hankow Railway

The Peking-Hankow Line of the Chinese Government Railways invites sealed proposals of bridge contractors for designing and building a new steel bridge about 2,800 meters in length across the Yellow River (Hwang-Ho). Proposals will be received up to noon of June 30th, 1921, at the office of Peking-Hankow Railway, Peking, China, plans, rules and specifications can be obtained from the following offices:

Peking: Peking-Hankow Railway, American, British, Belgain, American, Italian and Japanese Legations.

Foreign: Chinese Legations, Washington, London, Brussels, Paris, Rome and Tokio.

All applications for same must be accompanied with £6 for foreign countries and with dollars 30.00 for Peking.

Peking-Hankow Railway Administration.

34364

Concession Francaise de Changhai

AVIS

Elections Municipales du 12 Janvier, 1921

Candidatures présentées au Consulat Général de France:—

31 DECEMBRE 1920.
Dr. E. Tartois, Candidat Francais
W. J. N. Dyer, Candidat Etranger
P. Mailly, Candidat Francais

4 JANVIER 1921.
A. Arnaud-Coste, Candidat Francais

5 JANVIER 1921
L. Pernot, Candidat Francais
R. Fano, Candidat Francais

6 JANVIER 1921
M. Speelman, Candidat Etranger.
Hugh Martin, Candidat Etranger.

Election de Commissaires Fonciers du 12 Janvier, 1921

Candidatures présentées an Consulat Général de France:

7 JANVIER 1921.
F. Sallou, Candidat Francais.
Ch. Barriere, Candidat Francais.
A. L. Anderson, Candidat Etranger.
A. Jost, Candidat Etranger.

LE CONSUL DE FRANCE,
Gérant le Consulat Général de France,
R. REAU.

34729

DR. R. HOLPER, M D.

(Bordeaux University, France)

Specialist in Urinary, Skin and Internal Diseases. No. 15 Nanking Road. Office hours: 11 to 1 and 4 to 6. Tel. C. No. 736.

34829

LOST

A Bank draft, letter "Shun" No. 882, for Taels 1,213.91, dated 31st day of 12th moon of 9th year, issued by the Tung Wei Bank, (商埠通惠銀行) due five days later, in favor of the Yih Loong Teh, payable at the Tung Wei Bank, Shanghai, has been lost at Tsinan.

The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating the said draft, as it has been nullified at the Bank concerned.

YIH LOONG TEH, TSINAN.
益隆德啓

34845

NOTICE

LOST—Check No. 144 drawn for cash of $100 on the American-Oriental Banking Corporation. The public is hereby notified that the same has been cancelled.

R. D. BUNN.

34878

NOTICE

We have authorised Mr. J. B. Etherington to sign our firm per procuration from this date.

ANDREWS & GEORGE,
Alfred Black,
General Manager.
Shanghai, 10th January, 1921.

34860

NOTICE

As we are closing our Shop, all current accounts and guarantees, should be presented on or before the 14th inst., after which date no claims will be recognised.

CUNG CHENG COTTON YARN Co.
P. HSU,
V466, Peking Road.

34871

Dr. M. N. Katzen, M.D.

Specialist in Surgical, Woman's and Internal Diseases.
Consulting hours:—12-2 p.m.

Dr. S. S. Shpilberg, M.D.

Specialist in Internal, Children's and Nervous Diseases.
Consulting hours: 10-11.30 a.m. 5-6 p.m.
Office: 12, NANKING ROAD, Kelly and Walsh Building.
Telephone: Central 3214.
Residence Telephones
North 560 and North 2035

32978

Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky DENTIST

Four Years' Practice in New York.

Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.

No. 3 G Peking Road
Tel. Central 1125

Dresses direct from Paris

Madame Suarez, before her return to Paris, offers for sale at extraordinary low prices, her remaining stock of latest style of Parisian Frocks, Robes, Lingerie, Hats, etc.

On view at Room 314 Astor House up to January 12.

34782

S. S. "LUNGSHUN"

Will leave for VLADIVOSTOK direct on the 13th instant. For Freight and Passage please apply to

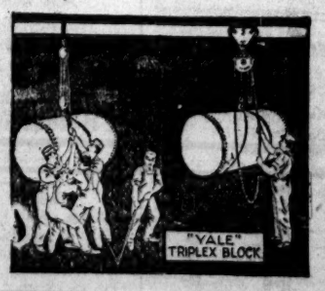
S. HEIMANN & CO.

No. 19A Canton Road. Telephone Central No. 1604.

34808

YALE & TOWNE HOISTS

Compare the old method on this side



with the new on this

For prices and particulars, apply to

FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.

18B, Kiangse Road,
Sole Agents in North China

Just Received

FULL CREAM GRUYERE CHEESE

in ½ lb. tins,

And excellent CHEESE, creamy and very tasty.

SWEETMEAT CASTLE

10, Nanking Road—ENTRANCE—Szechuen Road
Telephone Central 1218.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£8,000,000
Reserve Fund	£3,500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£8,000,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
Sir John Newall Jordan, P.C.K.C. I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star	Hongkong	Puket
(Kedah)	Iloilo	Rangoon
Amritsar	Ipoh	Saigon
Bangkok	Karachi	Seremban
Batavia	Klang	Shanghai
Bombay	Kobe	Singapore
Calcutta	Kuala-Lumpur	Sourabaya
Canton	(F. M. S.)	Tientsin
Cebu	Madras	Tavoy
Colombo	Manila	(Lower Burma)
Delhi	Medan	Taiping
Cawnpore	Peking	New York
Haiphong	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

	Francs.
Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1/6/20)	32,500,000.00

Head Office:
15 bis, Rue Laffite, Paris.

Branches and Agencies

Saigon	Pnom-Penh	Battambang
Haiphong	Hahoi	Tourane
Peking	Hankow	Tientsin
Hongkong	Canton	Mengtze
Singapore	Pondichery	Bangkok
Papeete	Shanghai	Noumea
	Djibouti	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabes."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head office ..... Peking
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

T. TSENG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling	£1,500,000
Silver	$23,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Odkins, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak,
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
A. O. Lang, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bankok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

C. H. STITT,
Actg. Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Kup. Chinese Government	Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office:
64 Old Broad Steet, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National Bank.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Peking
Chanchun	Hankow	Shanghai
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Manchouli	Yokohama
Dairen	Newchwang	Kobe
(Dalny)	Urumtchi	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
S. JASTRZEMBSKI.
Managers for Branches in Asia

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid up Capital	Fr. 50,000,000
Reserves	Fr. 15,978,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Paris Office: 2 Place de la Bourse
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.
Agents:
(1) Manchester: 31 Mosley Street
(2) New York 22 William Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Capital subscribed:	£1,000,000
Capital paid up	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

SHANGHAI OFFICE
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchangee business transacted.

FUNG TSZ-KING,
Act. Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	435,461.90

Head office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
MENG CHIA, T. D. Woo, Acting Sub-Manager.

滙海實業銀行
Hwei Hai Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Founded and organized by Chang Chien and Chang Cha 1919

Head Office:
NANTUNGCHOW

Shanghai Branch:
22 KIUKIANG ROAD

Capital $1,000,000

Tels: Managers' Office Cen. 5808
General Office: Cen. 5803

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

International Banking Corporation

Capital and Surplus:	$10,000,000
Undivided Profits: U.S.	$3,200,000

OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China	**Japan**
Canton	Kobe
Hankow	Yokohama
Harbin	
Hongkong	**Java**
Peking	Batavia
Shanghai	Sourabaya
Tientsin	
Tsingtau	**Panama**
Dominican Republic	Colon
Barahona	Panama
Puerto Plata	
San Pedro de Macoris	**Philippine Islands**
Sanchez	Cebu
Santiago	Manila
Santo Domingo	
India	**Straits Settlements**
Bombay	Singapore
Calcutta	
Rangoon	

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	**Italy**
Buenos Aires	Genoa
Once (Buenos Aires)	**Peru**
Rosario	Lima
Belgium	**Porto Rico**
Antwerp	Ponce
Brussels	San Juan
Brazil	**South Africa**
Bahia	Cape Town
Pernambuco	**Spain**
Porto Alegre	Barcelona
Rio de Janeiro	Madrid
Santos	**Trinidad**
Sao Paulo	Port of Spain
Chile	**Uruguay**
Santiago	Montevideo
Valparaiso	Calle Rondean (Montevideo)
Colombia	**Venezuela**
Barranquilla	Caracas
Bogota	Ciudad Boliva
Medellin	Maracaibo
Cuba	
Havana and 22 other cities in Cuba	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital authorised	Frs. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed	„ 150,000,000
Capital paid up	„ 75,000,000
Reserves	„ 40,000,000

One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: ANDRE BERTHELOT
General Manager: A. J. PERNOTTE

HEAD OFFICE:
74 RUE SAINT LAZARE, PARIS

BRANCHES:

Antwerp	Le Havre	Shanghai
Batavia	London	Singapore
Bordeaux	Lyons	Swatow
Canton	Marseilles	Tientsin
Dunquerque	Mukden	Tsinanfu
Foochow	New York	Vladivostock
Haiphong	Peking	Yokohama
Hankow	Pnom Penh	Yunnanfu
Hanoi	Rotterdam	
Hongkong	Saigon	

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
In France: Société Générale pour favoriser le Develôpment du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency, Savings accounts and fixed deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

B. ADAM,
Manager.
1 French Bund, Shanghai.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN, Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital: Guilders	80,000,000
(about £6,666,666)	
Reserve Funds: Guilders	17,353,284
(about £1,446,107)	
Special Reserve: Guilders	25,160,000
(about £2,096,666)	

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Palembang
Bandoeng	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kobe	Soerakarta
Kota-Radja	Tebing-Tinggi
Langsa	Tegal
Makassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Acting Manager.

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	$2,000,000
Paid up Capital	2,000,000
Reserve Fund	200,000

Head Office:—2 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong
Shanghai Branch:—30 The Bund
London Bankers:—The London Joint Stock, London, City and Midland Bank Ltd.
Agencies and Correspondents in the principal Commercial centres of the world.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted

Loans granted on approved securities

Fixed and current deposit accounts opened on terms according to arrangement.

RNE CHENG,
Acting Manager.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Capital	$1,425.61
Resources	10,000,000.00

Head Office and Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, and Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies:
Throughout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan, and Hongkong.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Savings Accounts at 4% compound interest.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted,

LI MING,
Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
U39 Peking Road.
Tel. C. 3145, Mgr's. Office and C. 2147, Gen'l. Office.
Cable Address:
"CHINDUSBANK" Shanghai.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars.	4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire..	16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver	$1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire	4,000,000

Branches: Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin

Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano, Banca Italiana di Sconto, Banco di Roma.
London: Credit Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Credit Commercial de France.
United States: Italian Discount Co., Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga.
Switzerland: Banca Union di Credito.

Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U.S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.

General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.

Telegraphic Address: Banksiuli
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Rd
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
G. GIACHINO: ROBERT LEE
Managers.

ASIA
BANKING CORPORATION

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000

AN AMERICAN BANK
Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Cables: BANKASIA Tel. C. 1325

Other Branch Offices:
CANTON, CHANGSHA, HANKOW, HONGKONG, MANILA, PEKING and TIENTSIN

Complete Banking Facilities
Direct Personal Service

Interest on Deposit subject to check, also on time deposits. Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
Bought, Sold, Negotiated or Collected
Financing of Shipments: Mail or Cable Payments and Transfers
RESEARCH BUREAU

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Banl, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1918
Head Office: TIENTSIN

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 54,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Icnang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Nsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
		Cincinatti	

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:
8441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchage business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, both in taels and dollars, according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

PARK-UNION
FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

Capital G.$4,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits G.$754,000

HEAD OFFICE, 56 WALL ST., NEW YORK
BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA
CANADA—400 branches of the Union Bank of Canada
Shanghai Branch: 7 Kiukiang Road, Tel. C. Nos. 5874 & 5875.
CURRENT & FIXED DEPOSITS
Accepted in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U. S. Dollars, Canadian Dollars, Sterling, on Application.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

F. V. REILLY,
Manager.

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, LTD.

Condensed Statement of Condition
June 30, 1920

Assets:		Liabilities:	
Loans and Discounts	$3,574,402	Capital	$1,000,000
Bills Receivable	8,393,309	Reserve	120,000
Credit Granted on Acceptances	3,125,331	Deposits	8,507,501
Cash	3,619,706	Drafts Issued	6,199,902
Other Assets	620,908	Liability on Acceptances	3,125,331
		Other Liabilities	380,922
	$19,333,656		$19,333,656

HEAD OFFICE: 9 NINGPO ROAD
HONGKEW BRANCH: 15 NORTH SZECHUEN ROAD
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

(Formerly Commercial and Industrial Bank of China)

Established by American and Chinese Capitalists under Special Charter of the Government of China issued April 12th, 1919.

Authorized Capital	G.$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital	5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:
198 Hsi Ho Yen, Peking
President:
The Honorable Chien Nen-shun.
American Vice-President:
James A. Thomas, Esq., Peking.
Chinese Vice President:
HSU Un-yuan, Esq., Peking.
NEW YORK AGENTS:
The Chase National Bank, The American Foreign Banking Corporation, and Hayden, Stone & Co.
Branches in China:
Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Shihkiachwang, Tsinau, and agents in important cities.
Manila Branch:
Manila, P. I.

Current Accounts opened on usual terms. Fixed Deposits received at rates to be ascertained on application. Drafts issued and Telegraphic Transfers made. Foreign exchanges bought and sold. Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit issued. Bills, Checks, and other Documents collected. Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds effected. Every description of General Banking Business transacted.

The Bank is closely associated with a number of the leading Financial Institutions in the United States and also prominent Chinese Capitalists in China, and is prepared to give financial facilities and to assist its clients in initiating and developing solid commercial and industrial undertakings in China.

Your account will be welcomed at this Bank, where you are assured of absolute security and the most courteous service.

Shanghai Branch:
No. 11 Nanking Road.
Tel. Central Nos. 5841, 5842.
H. A. Allen, Manager.
Louis Shen, Assistant Manager
Sooyit K. Shen, Assistant Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,398.33

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka, Yokohama.
SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Shanghai Trust Co.

We undertake the duties of trustees; purchase and sale of property; take charge of rentals; and write fire and marine insurance at lowest current rates.

Shanghai Trust Co.
38 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K and S. B. ..	$780 B.
Chartered	£71½
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	H.$370 B.
North China	Tls. 158
Union of Canton..	H. $200
Yangtsze	$22 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.....	Tls. 18 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	H.$125 B.
Hongkong Fire....	H.$816 Sales
Shipping	
Indo-China Def....	H.$190
Indo-China Pref...	H.$22 B.
"Shell"	111/3
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 50
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 36 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 23 B.
Oriental Cons.....	17/-
Raub	Tls. 1
Docks	
Hongkong Dock .	H.$159 B.
Shanghai Dock ..	Tls. 122
New Eng. Works .	Tls. 25
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf...	Tls. 135
Hongkong Wharf .	H.$92½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 70
Shanghai Land...	Tls. 70
Weihaiwei Land...	Tls. 8
S'hai Hotel Ltd. .	Tls. 55
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 350
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 85
Laou-kung-mow...	Tls. 385
Oriental	Tls. 16
Shanghai Cotton .	Tls. 107½
Kungyik	Tls. 34 XD
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 24
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 88
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	H.$208 B.
Green Island	H.$9.40 B.
Langkats	Tls. 13 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra ...	Tls. 98
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$10
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford...	$85 B.
Moutrie	$40
Watson	H.$7.90 B.
Weeks	$11 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 5
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 5½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2½
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20
Batu Anam 1913..	Tls. 0.50
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2
Bute	Tls. 0.60
Chemor United....	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 4
Cheng	Tls. 1¼
Consolidated	Tls. 2
Dominion	Tls. 4 S.
Gula Kalumpong .	Tls. 4 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 7½ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 1¾
Kapala	Tls. 0.20
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 7
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 2
Kroewoek Java ..	Tls. 10
Padang	Tls. 6
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 3
Permata	Tls. 1
Repah	Tls. 0.50
Samagaga	Tls. 0.60
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.40 B.
Senawang	Tls. 3⅛
S'hai Klebang ...	Tls. 0.40 B.
Shanghai Malay ..	Tls. 3
S'hai Malay pref...	Tls. 8
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1
Sungala	Tls. 0.50
Sungei Duri	Tls. 6½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3¼
S'hai Kalantan ..	Tls. 0.55
S'hai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 0.60
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.60
Tebong	Tls. 11
Ulobri	Tls. 2⅜
Ziangbe	Tls. 2½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12
Shanghai Trams ..	Tls. 69 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 17 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40½
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
S'hai Telephone...	Tls. 78
S'hai Waterworks..	Tls. 120

S. Sellers. Ba. Sales. B. Buyers

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd.

Telephone No. Central 198

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 8, 1921

Oriental Cotton Tls. 16.00

Trams "B" Tls. 71.00

UNOFFICIAL

Shanghai Lands 6% Debs 1909 Tls. 81.00

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 8, 1921.

Exchange and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 4/1=Tls. 4.90
@ exch. 71.7=Mex. $6.83

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 74½=Tls. 1.34
@ exch. 71.7=Mex. $1.87

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 71.475

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 315

Bar Silver 998 touch ... Tls. 111

Copper Cash .. per tael 197.000

Native Interest ..... Tls. 12

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 41½d.

Bank Rate of Discount 7%

Ex., Paris, on London Fr. 60.04

Ex., New York on London 4..
G.$3.64¼

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 4/-
London	Demand 4/0¼
India	T.T. 259½
Paris	T.T. 1220
Paris	Demand 1223
New York	T.T. 73
New York	Demand 73¼
Hongkong	T.T. 75½
Japan	T.T. 66½
Batavia	T.T. 227
Singapore	T.T. 57½

Bank's Closing Buying Rates

London	Demand 4/2
London ....4 m/s.	Docy. 4/4
London ....4 m/s.	Docy. 4/4½
London ....6 m/s.	Cdts. 4/5¼
London ....6 m/s.	Docy. 4/5¾
Paris	4 m/s. 1320
New York	o/d. Docy. 76
New York ..4 m/s.	Docy. 80¾

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Closing Demand buying Rates

£10 @ exch. 4/2= Sh. Tls. 48.00

G.$50 @ exch. 76 Sh. Tls. 65.79

Fr. 250 @ exch. 1270= Sh. Tls. 19.68

1 Shanghai Tael=Mex. $1.37 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today Banks Buying Rate For Roubles:

Roubles 35,000 ..... =Tls. 100
" 100 .... =Mex. $0.40

BANKS SELLING RATE FOR MARKS

Marks 5,500 ..... =Tls. 100
" 100 ..... =Mex. $3.56

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JANUARY

Hk. Tls. 4.33	@	4/1¾	£1
" 1	@	1253	Fr. 13.96
" 1.22	@	73½	Gold $1
" 1	@	64¾	Yen 1.72
" 1	@	287½	Rs. 3.20
" 1	@	1.50	Mex. $1.50
" 1	@	—	Roubles —

Chartered Stock And Produce Exchange Ltd.

Closing Quotation Of Transactions yesterday

Shanghai, January 8, 1921

Chinese Bonds 1st year 6%
$14.65 January
$15.05 February

Chinese Internal Loan 7th year 6%
$32.80 February

Han-Yeh-Ping
$26.80 January

The Nuzu Electric Tramways Co., (Preferred)
$19.90 February

The Chartered S. & P. Ex.,
$55.10 January
$66.90 February

Bean Oil for Standard Kee-Chong-Yeen Oil & Co., Shanghai
$9.00 January
$9.15 February
$9.45 March

Tung Chow Cotton
Tls. 24.00 January
" 24.80 February
" 24.85 March
" 24.95 April
" 24.95 May
" 24.95 June

Local Yarn for Standard 16's Cloudy Stork
Tls. 131.00 January
" 132.60 February
" 133.80 March
" 133.80 April
" 133.30 May
" 133.00 June

Hankow Market

FINANCE AND MONEY MARKET

Hankow, December 29, 1920.

The dearth of business is still the most marked feature of the market, and the Xmas Holidays on Saturday and Monday have made the week a short one. Very few Bills have been offering and there has been little or no demand for remittance although Banks were offering to sell at 1d. to 3d. over quoted rates. Taels T. T. on Shanghai. Chinese market, rose from 97.3625 to 97.3875. Dollars have again declined from 69.3—69.5 on the 23rd to 69—69.2 at which they are now quoted.

Native Interest is quoted at 14½ percent.

IMPORTS

Piece Goods.—The market continues lifeless and there is a complete absence of business. Except for perhaps a few purchases in January for stock purposes, no change seems likely now until after the China New Year.

Yarn.—A small business in 16's was done at market rates. Clearances fair.

EXPORTS

Some interest in Hides is being shown. Stocks of last Season are gradually being disposed of to the Continent. In the absence of demand Tael prices continue weak.

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their share report for week ending January 7.

Last Saturday and Monday were observed as Holidays on the local Stock Exchange and business therefore has not fully recovered from the temporary relaxation during the Christmas and New Year Season. Enquiry has been general and transactions recorded below call for no special comment. Reports from London and the Straits show a slight improvement in the Rubber market.

Silk

Messrs. William Little and Company write as follows in their silk market report dated January 7.

Our last circular was dated 31st ult.

White Silk.—Market dull. Kunkee Mars Tls. 680.

Tussah Filatures. — White Double Elephant 1, 2, Tls. 350 av.

Rubber Outputs

	Nov.	Dec.
Alma	26,500	
Amherst	8,798	8,740
Anglo-Dutch	77,000	72,700
Anglo-Java	137,000	159,800
Ayer Tawah ...	25,470	
Batu Anam	23,574	25,300
Bukit Toh Alang	27,014	
Bute	22,000	
Chempedak ...	13,300	10,600
Chemor	20,992	
Cheng	11,745	13,005
Consolidated ...	48,173	
Dominion	22,832	
Gula Kalumpong	—	115,000
Java Consolidated	60,200	
Kamunting	22,880	
Kapala	12,958	
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	9,234	
Kota Bahroe ...	26,465	
Kroewoek	40,500	46,700
Langkat	72,170	68,462
Padang	13,000	
Permata	6,557	
Pengkalan ...	—	—
Repah	22,000	
Samagaga	—	—
Semambu	13,111	13,676
Senawang	24,399	21,267
See Kee	—	—
Shanghai-Seremban	16,500	15,821
Shanghai-Kelantan	12,559	
Shanghai-Pahang	12,873	
Shanghai-Klebang	10,009	
Shanghai-Sumatra	35,000	49,850
Sua Manggis ..	—	—
Sungala	10,774	11,078
Sungei Duri	24,405	
Taiping	10,300	
Tanah Merah ...	36,000	
Tebong	62,000	52,000
Ulobri	5,406	
Ziangbe	58,800	61,000

POPE INDORSES HOOVER RELIEF

Warmly Commends Move To Raise $33,000,000 To Aid Starving Children

LETTER FROM THE VATICAN

Assures Administrator Of Abiding Place In History Of Charity

New York, Dec. 5.—Pope Benedict XV., in a special letter to Herbert Hoover transmitted through Cardinal Gibbons, gives his cordial endorsement to the work of the newly formed European Relief Council that is to conduct a national collection for $33,000,000 to succor the starving and diseased children of Europe. The letter from the Vatican reads:

"Dear Mr. Hoover: Through our beloved son, the Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore, we have been again informed of the truly wonderful and providential work that you are still carrying on to meet the grave and manifold needs from which Europe is suffering through lack of food.

"The splendid service you have already rendered in this regard, which assure you, without doubt, an abiding place in the history of Christian charity and give you a unique title to the gratitude of the people, fill us alike with heartfelt satisfaction and consolation at the prospect of the great good that will thus accrue to the needy multitudes of Europe.

"We have learned that you are now devoting your timely and earnest endeavors in a special way in behalf of the suffering little ones. What you did to succor the helpless children of Belgium at a time when the utter lack of proper food threatened their frail lives—all this is still fresh and living in our memory. At that time we were moved to lift up our voice in praise of your noble initiative, and we are all the more disposed to do so now in view of the fact that it is no longer a question of saving the lives of the children of one nation alone but rather, as we are credibly informed, of three million children belonging to various nations of Europe.

"Urged on, therefore, by the charity of Christ, and sharing as we do in His special love for the little ones, we recommend your present work as strongly and as earnestly as may be to the generosity of all American citizens irrespective of creed or party, and we feel assured that they whose hearts are always open to every worthy appeal will gladly respond with enthusiasm, seeing that your work is not confined to any one people, but that it embraces all who are in need without distinction and in particular the innocent children of those who were the enemies of yesterday and who now suffer all the more.

"Wishing that your labors may be crowned with the fullest success, we fervently pray God that He may be pleased to bestow upon you His very choicest rewards. From the Vatican, Rome.

"BENEDICT PP. XV."

The Council, of which Mr. Hoover is Chairman, comprises the American Relief Administration, American Red Cross, American Friends' Service Committee, Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Federal Council of Churches, Knights of Columbus, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

Provision Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on January 4, 1921

Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-25
Cod	"	18-20
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	25-30
Pomfret	"	25-30
Salmon	"	20-25
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	18-20
Whitebait	"	20-25
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.50-$3.00
Duck	"	60-90
Eggs	per doz.	25-30
Hare	each	35-40
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Turkey	per lb.	40-45
Woodcock	each	50-60
Wild Duck	"	35-40
Wild Geese	"	40-50
Pigeons	"	18-20
Wild Pigeons	"	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	20-25
Bananas	"	5-6
Chestnuts	per lb.	14-15
Cherries	"	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	20-25
Lemons	each	5-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	7-10
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	"	10-12
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	15-18
Pineapples	"	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per l b.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-12
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	20-30
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	15-16
French Beans	"	14-16
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	"	8-10
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.40-$2.80
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	12-14
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Geese	each	$1.00-$1,20
Partridge	"	40-45
Pheasant	"	60-70
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	18-20
Snipe	"	18-20
Teal	"	16.18

Unschooled, Yet Is First Alaskan To Achieve Literary Fame

Hjalmar Rutzebeck is the first Alaskan to win literary fame. His novels are puzzling critics throughout the country, who are at a loss to understand how they could have been written by a man who never attended school. It is considered remarkable that Rutzebeck, who has for years adventured through Alaska and its blinding snowstorms and icy torrents, should have found time to educate himself. The photo shows Rutzebeck holding a cub bear which he caught at Viking's Cove.

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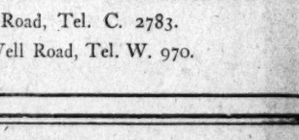

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Dutch Artist Is King Of Newest Paris Salon

Van Dongen's Work Startles Critics Of France And Continent—Crowds Marvel At His Canvases Of Beautiful Women

Paris, Nov. 29.—Van Dongen, a Dutch artist living in Paris, is the king of this year's Salon. Before his canvases—four of them—the crowd collects and marvels.

One is a blond beauty, dressed in a much abbreviated white bathing suit, leaning against a white railing, with a green sea back of her, her hair billowing against the sky, her eyes the same shade as the sea and outlined in blue, her arms covered with emeralds.

Another is the portrait of the most fashionable woman dressmaker in Paris, clothed in cloth of gold, her face powdered with the yellow and red ochre shades which make the modern woman the kindred of the Indian. To either side are exquisitely gowned women, radiant with jewels, smothered in satins. And in the midst of all this luxury, voluptuousness, glory, stands the picture of Charles Rappoport, the famous Franco-Russian Communist, in his rough clothes with his little tufty beard challenging the world, a picture that fairly lives and breathes, clashing and battling, as it were, with the extravagance and sumptuousness to either side.

The man who can made the modern communist so living and appealing and yet flatter and dazzle the society woman of today, that man is a painter, the crowds say. And so they worship Van Dongen, as they used to worship Boldini.

A portrait of Maurice Rostand, the precious blond youth, son of the great French author, who died last year, by M. Kenito, also attracts much attention. But this is more due to the rendering of M. Rostand's strange effeminate personality than to the picture itself.

All shades of art are found at the Salon. Matisse, the founder of the "Futurists," is represented by several canvases of which "The Family" is perhaps the most striking. The Daldists have their hall with their incomprehensible geometrical canvases. Then, again, a man like Charles Guerin, evoking the eighteenth century, shows several large decorative panels.

RENIOR CANVASES SHOWN

A retrospective exhibition of Renoir presents the canvases painted by the master during the last years of his life. His colors are as beautiful as ever, but his predilection for the full-bosomed heavily-built woman is too predominant to be really pleasing—there is something almost grotesque about the large limbs and small head which even the wizardry of Renoir's painting cannot efface.

Stageraft is exemplified by Fauconnet's designs for theatrical decorations. Sketches by this young artist, who died last year, are another example of the present endeavor to find a formula that will combine the revolt of the Futurists against classic art and yet respect fineness of line and drawing. There is something almost Japanese about some of Fauconnet's works. His masks, which he intended to be used by actors today as by the Greeks in ancient times are marvels of fancy and beauty.

Scripture is also represented at the Salon. The great Swiss artist, James Vibert, exhibits a series of hands which express more powerfully than any figure the story of love. A man and a woman's hand are shown. In the first stage, man's desire, woman's longing, yet fear, are felt as the large hand is about to close over the small one. In the second stage the hands have come closer, there is passion in his, confidence in hers. Finally the two hands are inter-twined, linked together in unbreakable devotion and union. M. Vibert is having an exhibition in America this Winter Miss Borghild Arnesen has a striking metal frieze for library or dining room. Her "Wild Animals of the Jungle"—her specialty—fascinate the public, and in particular a remarkable "Elephant's Dance" attracts great attention.

All the fire and battle of Servian character seems to find expression in the legendary Yougoslav hero, Marko Kraljevitch, by Branko Deschkovitch—a roaring horseman, towering on a gigantic horse, plunging into space. And all the soft grace of womanhood, love, abandon, confidence, are found in Mlle. Yvonne Serruy's adorable "Leda," where the woman's head seems to be buried in the soft downness of the swan's neck.

WAR SCULPTURE

A few sketches for monuments to soldiers, a haggard "Mother" playing for her son, two or three "Poilus," show that there has been a war. Otherwise the war seems to have had less influence on sculpture than on the other arts. At any rate, sculpture seems less changed than either painting or the decorative arts. Perhaps the younger sculptors who were in the war have not settled down to work, yet—lack of suitable studios in these days of frantic househunting and sky-high prices may have something to do with it. After all, a sculptor's studio is not easily found, and the young men whose impulses, would be strongest probably haven't the means to acquire suitable ateliers.

American artists are prominent at the Salon. Charles Gibon has a lovely view of the Pont des Arts, the famous bridge across the Seine.

Mr. Charles Thorndike shows several delightful landscapes. M. Polowetski has two charming studies, one in "Blue and Gold" and the other entitled "The Red Hat." Several interesting paintings are shown by American and English women, including Mrs. Alice Mulk, Mrs. Norcross, Mrs. Lucy Scott Bower, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Lane and Mrs. Dunlap.

Mr. Johnson, Mr. Lachman, Mr. Richards, Mr. Garner, Mr. John Sparrow, Mr. Turnbull—all Americans—also have interesting canvases, while Mr. Howard, the sculptor, exhibits a very striking portrait.

Among the household arts there are several beautiful embroideries, also some exquisite ceramics by Argy-Rousseau and Jean Gros, and a set of admirable carpets, woven by the new or rather revived "knotted-end" process, several of which have been bought by French museums. The "knotted" carpets, made of silk in delicate shades, are also adapted to harmonise with women's clothes. A closer association of fashion and art could hardly be found.

Boston Co-Eds Have Grown Sons

Boston, home of the "infant prodigy," has produced something new in the intellectual field—the middle-aged woman college student who is the mother of grown sons. There are "two of her," and they are both studying law at Boston University. Mrs. Emeline Green, of Winthrop Highlands, sixty-two, is the mother of four grown sons, all of them college men. Mrs. Newton C. Catham, of Williamsport, Pa., mother of two sons, one a senior at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The son, technically speaking, "ranks" his mother, who is only a freshman. Both women will soon complete their first year and expect to "stick" until they win their degrees.

PONZI TO SERVE IN A 'JAIL DE LUXE'

Has Choice Of 98 Rooms In Plymouth House Of Correction, On Cape Cod

RIVAL HOTEL COMFORTS

'But He Can't Wear Silk Shirts And Must Work,' Says Sheriff

Boston, Dec. 4.—Quarters that are palatial when compared with the average jail await Charles Ponzi, convicted "get-rich-quick" manipulator, in the Plymouth House of Correction on Cape Cod. Erected at a cost of $155,000, it is one of the finest institutions of its kind in the United States.

Ponzi will have his choice of ninety-eight vacant rooms when he goes there to begin the five-year sentence imposed by the Federal Court in Boston, and he may gain his freedom in less than two years under the conditions of parole applying to Federal prisoners.

Here are some of the comforts he will have:

Every room an outside one and swept by ocean breezes, as the House of Correction faces the sea; steam heat, electric lights, telephone and shower baths. He will be entitled to one plug of tobacco a week, and may buy cigars and cigarettes as he pleases.

A KINDLY SHERIFF

The present Sheriff who will have supervision over Ponzi's confinement is Major Earl P. Blake, member of Governor Coolidge's staff.

The Sheriff, by the way, does not like the word "prisoner." He never calls them "prisoners," but compromises on "inmates." Major Blake said:

"Ponzi will stand upon a level here with other inmates. We shall make no fuss over him. As soon as possible after his arrival he will be given the farm uniform of gray trousers, short gray coat and blue-striped shirt. I don't care if he has a million silk shirts; he will wear what everybody else wears.

"It has been reported that he will be assigned to work as a chauffeur. That may or may not prove to be true. He will get the work he is best adapted to.

"In any event, he will be awakened every morning at 5:40 o'clock, and the light in his cell will be turned off every night at 9 sharp.

"The best recreation we know of down here is work, and Mr. Ponzi will do his share of it."

The buildings of the jail were erected of concrete and reinforced cement in 1910 under direction of the late Sheriff Porter. "Inmate" labor was used exclusively. Every day the Sheriff sent two truckloads of men up to the lot from the "old" jail downtown.

In addition to the main structure with its offices and 152 cells, there are three dwelling houses of the same construction. The estate comprises about 300 acres, 100 of which is tillage.

There is a magnificent entrance with lights placed high on stone pillars; there are great broad driveways and "everything." This is the House of Correction and County Farm.

Honors To Feisal Anger The French

Statement By Lloyd George Flatly Contradicted At The Paris Foreign Office

Paris, Dec. 7.—Considerable interest of a not very friendly kind is being taken in France in the visit which is being paid to England by Emir Feisal, ex-King of Syria. Today at the Foreign Office denial was given to a statement made by Mr. Lloyd George in the British Parliament that the French Ambassador in Rome had refused approval of Feisal's passport on his own authority. The diplomat charged with the task of giving information of this kind declared:

"The statement made by the British Premier is quite inexact. It was not on his own authority that our Ambassador refused the necessary approval, but on express instructions of the French Government."

What Feisal is doing in England and how he comes to be received by King George is considerable of a puzzle to many persons here who imagined that when General Gouraud marched into Damascus and forced Feisal to flee the British were in accord and were also anxious to get rid of the Arab King whom they had created. Now Feisal is being honorably received in England and treated as much as an ally as was Premier Leygues during his recent visit.

The incident of the passport is of no importance in itself, but it shows unmistakably how different are British and French policies in the Near East and now different their estimate of Feisal. Coming as it does just at the time when the whole Turkish problem has just been raised by the discussion on Greece it serves as a curious sidelight.

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KANSU PEOPLE OBEYING THEIR MOSLEM CHIEFS

Peking's Appointees Are Flouted And Province Is Practically Autonomous

(*Peking Leader*)

Reports received in Peking explain in more detail the situation in Kansu where previous reports have pictured a racial war as impending. It appears that the overwhelming Mohammedan population of Kansu has of late been worked upon by Mohammedan priests and leaders who have preached a holy war against the Chinese non-Mohammedans.

The most prominent Mohammedan official of the province, and the second ranking military officer, Defense Commissioner Ma Fu-hsiang, relying upon the popular feeling, has now openly flouted the authority of Peking's representative in the Tuchunate, General Chang Kwang-chien, and has so informed the Central Government in a proclamation accusing Chang of extended maladministration.

LOCAL ARMY LOYAL TO MA

General Chang's alien army of non-Moslems is loyal to him, as are the various officials of the counties throughout the province. General Chang, having followed a policy of nepotism during his long term of administration, has filled all posts, even down to the most subordinate, with his own men, and naturally they support him. On the other hand, the native Kansu army, which greatly outnumbers the imported garrison, being Moslem, is loyal to General Ma and ready to fight General Chang and his idol-worshipping soldiers at the drop of the hat.

Kansu, during the Manchu regime, was always governed by a Moslem viceroy or resident. The present non-Moslem Tuchun was installed by Yuan Shih-kai, following the iconoclastic crusade of the Moslems of some years ago in the course of which the idol-worshipping villages of large areas of Kansu, Shensi, and Sinkiang were devasted and the temples demolished. Chang's assumption of office was only made possible by the patriotic and pacific attitude of the venerable Mohammedan viceroy, another Ma, who was deposed by Yuan Shih-kai to make way for an alien governor.

As long as the old Ma lived, racial conflict, due to his influence, was prevented, but now that this influence is removed, it seems bound to break out again unless the Peking Government wisely withdraws alien officials from the province. Tuchun Chang has brought the situation to an even earlier crisis than would have come about in the natural course of events, by his stupid Mandarin policy of endeavoring to pit one faction of the Moslems against the other. The result has been to unite all factions in hatred of and determination to oust "heroic" rule. However Peking may regard the matter, the actual fact is that Kansu is, at the present moment, in open rebellion to Peking's authority, the popular hero, General Ma, having informed Peking that the authority of Peking's appointees is no longer recognised. Although these officials are, where fear for their skins has not caused them to desert their posts still nominally functioning, the population are obeying the orders and voluntarily placing themselves under the jurisdiction of the Mohammedan leaders whom they consider the rightful administrators.

A PROBLEM OF EDUCATION

The great cause of the recurrent Mohammedan problem of North-west China is the non-absorption of the Moslems into Chinese society. The great majority of the Moslems neither read nor write Chinese, and although not really differing in stock, consider themselves a separate race. They entertain an intense hatred of Chinese idolatry, and a constant impulse to take violent measures against it. A great deal of the difficulty could be overcome if the Chinese would establish schools among the Moslems, not to propagate against their religion, but merely to educate the Chinese-speaking Mohammedans to read and write their own language and feel their entity with the rest of the nation.

Trade Treaty With Turkestan Approved

Chinese Government Passes On Agreement Concluded By Sinkiang Authorities

(*Peking Leader*)

The Chinese Foreign Office has now finally approved of the ten provisional conditions drafted by the High Authorities in Sinkiang, in the matter of restoration of trade between that Province and the neighboring Russian districts. The ten conditions are as follows:

1. In the interest of both countries, the Russian and the Chinese Governments may depute commercial officials and commissioners of Foreign Affairs to reside in each other's territory. This confined to Sinkiang Province, and Russian Eastern Turkestan.
2. Both countries may establish organisations to attend to the matters mentioned in Article 1.
3. The existing taxation governing import and export of goods in Sinkiang should be observed by Russian traders.
4. Smuggling is to be suppressed and goods are to be transported only through such public roads and routes as already open by order of the Sinkiang Government to Russian trade.
5. Law suits will be attended by judicial officials of each country. Such cases as originate on the Russian soil will be tried by Russian Judges, and such cases as originate on the Chinese soil will be tried by Chinese judges.
6. Passports are required for travellers of either country.
7. An amnesty should be granted by the Moscow Government to the Russian soldiers now taking refuge in Sinkiang, so that they may be repatriated to Russia without being molested by any New Party.
8. Losses hitherto sustained by Chinese merchants owing to the political situation in Russia should be compensated by the Moscow Government after due consideration of each individual case.
9. One officer should be sent by the Russian Government to accompany the repatriation of Russian soldiers and people out of Sinkiang.
10. The above conditions are to take effect from the date on which the signatures of the Representatives of the respective parties are affixed. One copy of the agreement should be in Chinese and one in Russian.

U.S. Stage Star Marries British Nobleman

The wedding of Miss Jose Collins, American musical comedy star, and Lord Robert Innes-Ker, brother of the Duke of Roxburghe, recently adds another link to the long chain of alliances between the stage and the British peerage. The bride was almost unknown to the English stage until after her success in America. After her return from the United States she made a big hit in musical comedy and became one of London's favorites. She says she won't quit the stage.

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Reservations:
North 200 and 908

SHOWING AT THE
OLYMPIC THEATRE
Tonight January 9th and Matinee at 3.15 p.m.
VIVIAN MARTIN
in
"LITTLE MISS OPTIMIST"
The charming vivacious little star is at her best in this beautiful and thrilling photoplay of love and sacrifice
ALSO SHOWING
A two-part, clean, clever Mack Sennett comedy
"LADIES FIRST"
and
BURTON HOLMES
in
"NIKKO IN SNOW TIME"

AMUSEMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE
Showing: Tonight! Tonight!
THOMAS H. INCE
PRESENTS
DOROTHY DALTON
in
"FLARE UP SAL"
The Dramatic Story of a Dance Hall Girl's Triumph
Wild Romance, Hold-ups, Adventures, Thrills, Suspense.
A Little Sob for the Dance-Hall Girl and Laugh of Joy at the Climax
And FATTY ARBUCKLE
IN "LOVE" TWO PARTS
MATINEE TODAY
The Final Episode of
"THE IRON TEST"
and The First two Episodes of
"FIGHT FOR MILLIONS"

YOU ARE WARMLY WELCOME
At the ISIS Theatre
To-morrow, Monday Night and on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday
The most beautiful screen star
EILEEN SEDGWICK
with
Cleo Madison and Robert Reeves
in
"THE GREAT RADIUM MYSTERY"
A Universal serial in 18 episodes, 36 parts.
It is the most exciting, thrilling and sensational serial ever put on the screen.
Showing 7th, 8th and 9th Episodes
Commencing Friday, January 14th
NORMA TALMADGE
The Sweetheart of the Screen

with
EUGENE O'BRIEN
in
"GHOSTS OF YESTERDAY"
A stirring drama, in which love overcomes the empty glitter of cabaret life.
Today Matinee at 3 p.m.
"THE GREAT RADIUM MYSTERY"
Episodes 4th, 5th & 6th
Tomorrow Matinee at 3 p.m.
"IN THE HOLLOW OF HER HAND"
"THE THIRD EYE"
Episodes 11th & 12th

AT THE APOLLO
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, January 10th, 11th and 12th
Owing to the overcrowded houses during the last few days and to the fact that many of our patrons could not get seats to see the unique picture
"THE DEVIL'S PASS KEY"
7 parts 7 parts
BY REQUEST
The Management of the Apollo Theatre decided to continue the screening of
"THE DEVIL'S PASS KEY"
FOR THREE NIGHTS MORE, I.E.,
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, January 10th, 11th and 12th
There will be
NO MATINEE
for
"THE DEVIL'S PASS KEY"
COMMENCING THURSDAY, January 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th
Pathe Orient Distributors present
REX BEACH'S
Tremendous Drama of Redemption
SIX PARTS "LAUGHING BILL HYDE" SIX PARTS
with
WILL ROGERS
The latest Goldwyn production
A thrilling story of Redemption; a Drama full of Gripping Scenes.
Rex Beach's description of Alaska in his famous story, "Laughing Bill Hyde," is a true-to-life and unparalleled, according to hundreds of prospectors who were up there in the days when gold strikes came fastest. And the author was in the Klondike, too, in search of adventure, wealth and inspiration, so there is no one who knows that remarkable country better. He told only fact in describing it.
"Will Rogers Most Natural Player," says Rex Beach
"I think that Rogers is the most natural and human player on the American stage today. He has the shrewdest wit and wonderful diffidence that is irresistible."
A thrilling production full of human kindness, of tears and smiles.
Matinee, Today at 3 p.m.
BLANCHE SWEET
in
A Blackton production
"A WOMAN OF PLEASURE"
Seven Part Melodrama
Tonight at 9.15 p.m.
"THE DEVIL'S PASS KEY"
The screen triumph
PRICES: $1.50 and 1.00

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

PUKOW.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Choysang**, 2,284 Tons, Captain Walker, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Sunday, January 9**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Tel. Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kianghsin**, Captain J. R. Milligen, will leave on **Monday, January 10**, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungting**, Capt. J.A. Compbell will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, January 10**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Wosang**, 1,783 Tons, Captain Forrster, will sail for the abovemontioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on **Monday, January 10**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shantung**, Captain E. Monkman, will leave on **Monday, January 10**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Loongwo**, 3,925 Tons, Captain Findeison, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, January 11**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Capt. C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, January 11**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Luenho**, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodgett, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Thursday, January 13**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, Jan. 13**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigaion Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, January 14**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiwo**, 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, January 14**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Esang**, 1732 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on **Saturday, January 15**, at about midnight. For Freight apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensios to Freight and Departments.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW.—The Str. **Haean**, Captain Wallace, will leave on **Sunday, morning, Jan. 9**. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M. S.N. Co.**

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. E. Edwards, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, January 10**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen**, Capt. D. D. Ross, will leave on **Tuesday, Jan. 11**, at 3:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

WENCHOW. — The Steamer **Kwangchi**, Captain Crawford, will leave on **Tuesday morning, Jan. 11**. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, Jan. 11**, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Kansu**, Captain H. Sutor, will leave on **Wednesday, Jan. 12**, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONCKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Sinkiang**, Capt. C. W. Puckett, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, January 13**, at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean**, Captain Wm. McDonal, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Saturday, January 15**, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for transportation by railway to **Tientsin**: The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the s.s. **Kwangping**, on **Jan. 9, 1921**. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central 1114.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND DALNY.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yunnan**, Captain Martin, will leave on **Monday, Jan. 10**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

CHINWANGTAO Direct, taking, through cargo for transportation by railway to **Tientsin**: The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the s.s. **Kaiping**, on **January 10, 1921**. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 JINKEE ROAD Tel. Central 1114.

CHEFOO AND DALNY.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kweilin**, Capt. A. McDowell will leave on **Tuesday, Jan. 11**, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

CHEFOO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Chihli**, Captain J. M. Clare, will leave on **Wednesday, January 12**, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

VLADIVOSTOK DIRECT.—The s.s. **Yungshin**, Captain Poolga, will be despatched from Shanghai on **Wednesday, Jan. 13**. The tender conveying mail and passengers will leave the French mail Jetty on **Wednesday** at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to L. V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund (Tel. Nos. Central 4702 and 3059).

VLADIVOSTOK DIRECT.—The Str. **Lungshun** will leave Shanghai for Vladivostok direct on **Thursday, January 13**. For Freight and Passage please apply to S. Heimann & Co., No. 19a Canton Road (Phone Central No. 1604).

CHEFOO AND DAIREN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chinkiang**, Capt. B. A. Thomson, will leave on **Friday, Jan. 14**, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ningpo**, Captain W. J. Freer, will leave on **Saturday January 15**, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Nov.	27	— Chefoo	Astrakan	Rus.	R.V.F.
Dec.	7	— Cebu	Celtic Prince	Br.	S. Tomes & Co.
Dec.	16	— Vladivostok	Erivan	Rus.	R.V.F.
Dec.	22	— Naples	Brod Holme	Br.	S.J.C.S. Co.
Dec.	24	—	Wergeland	Am.	
Dec.	25	—	Hunan	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	25	— Tientsin	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dev.	25	— Dairen	Hwahkuel	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	25	— Chinwangtao	Klangping	Chi.	K.M.A.
Dec.	26	— Nanking	Royal Star	Br.	S.I. & C.S. Co.
Dec.	26	—	Huntball	Br.	
Dec.	27	— Chinwangtao	Henrik	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Dec.	27	—	Chenhua	Chi.	
Dec.	28	— Hankow, etc.	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	28	— Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Dec.	29	— Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	29	— Hongkong	Hsinchang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	31	— Hankow	Tsaungtan 2	Am.	C.I. & E.L. Co.
Dec.	31	— Liverpool	Rhesus	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	31	— Liverpool	K. Templar	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	1	—	Yodo Maru	Jap.	
Jan.	1	— Liverpool	Hector	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	2	— Foochow	Chinchong	Chi.	T.Y.S.S. Co.
Jan.	3	— Foochow	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	4	—	Taimei Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan.	6	— Foochow	Foolee	Chi.	R. Shaw
Jan.	6	— Foochow	Tailee	Chi.	R. Shaw
Jan.	6	— Chinwangtao	Heiyei Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Jan.	6	— Japan	Washin Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan.	6	— Chinwangtao	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
Jan.	6	— Japan	Nippon	Ital.	L.T.S.N. So.
Jan.	6	— Pukow	Kwongsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	6	— Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	H. Y. P.
Jan.	7	— Wenchow	Hagan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	7	— Japan	Ryusho Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Jan.	7	— Portland, Ore.	Bearport	Am.	C. P. Co.
Jan.	7	— Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br.	K.M.A.
Jan.	7	— Japan'	Taga Maru	Jap.	
Jan.	7	— Hongkong	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan.	7	— Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	7	— Hankow, etc.	Tehhsing	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan.	7	— Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan.	7	— Japan'	Easther Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Jan.	7	— Japan	Takatori Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan.	7	— Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.
Jan.	7	— Japan'	Tosho Maru	Jap.	
Jan.	8	— San Francisco	E. Merchant	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	8	—	Shinlee	Chi.	Ch. R.Shaw
Jan.	8	— Japan	Haru Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan.	8	— Tsingtao	Kirishima M. 20	Jap.	H.H. Co.
Jan.	8	—	Nancy Moller	Br.	M. & Co.
Jan.	8	— Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	8	— Japan	Nissho M.	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan.	8	— Japan	Tosei Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan.	8	— Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan.	8	— Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	8	— Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	8	— Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan.	8	— Japan	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	8	— Hongkong	Choysang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan.	8	— Pukow	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	8	— Japan	Choysang M.	Jap.	

Departures

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Jan.	7	— Chinwangtao	Shinon	Chi.	K.M.A.
Jan.	8	— Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	8	— Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan.	8	— Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan.	8	— Japan	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	8	— Japan	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	8	— S. H'kong, C'ton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	8	— Amoy	Shinping	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan.	8	— Hongkong	Kashima M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan.	8	— Tsingtao	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	8	— Bombay	Dilwara	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Jan.	8	— Foochow	Keeling M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan.	8	— Java ports	Tjibodas	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
Jan.	8	— Vladivostok	Ralph Moller	Br.	N-C. T. Co.
Jan.	8	— Cruise	Seb. Cabote	Ital.	gun-boat
Jan.	8	— Tsingtao	Tencho Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
Jan.	8	— Hamburg	Tsuruga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan.	8	—	Chinhsing	Chi.	
Jan.	8	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Arrivals

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Jan.	8	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	8	— San Francisco	E. Merchant	Am	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	8	—	Shinlee	Chi.	Ch. R. Shaw
Jan.	8	— Japan	Haru Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan.	8	— Tsingtao	Kirishima M. 20	Jap.	H.H. Co.
Jan.	8	—	Nancy Moller	Br.	M. & Co.
Jan.	8	— Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	8	— Japan	Nissho M.	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan.	8	— Japan	Tosei Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan.	8	— Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan.	8	— Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	8	— Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	8	— Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan.	8	— Japan	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	8	— Hongkong	Choysang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan.	8	— Pukow	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	8	— Japan	Choysang	Jap.	

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
P & O. B I	Dec. 6	Bee	Br. gun-boat
B VIII		Chitose	Jap. gun-boat
F N B	Oct. 21	Destrees	Fr. cruiser
O. D.	Dec. 23	Eloano	Am. gun-boat
P. & O. B. I.	Nov. 25	Fox Glove	Br. gun-boat
B.N.B.	Dec. 20	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
2 C	Nov. 20	New Orleans	Am. cruiser
	Nov. 17	Pingching	Chi. rev. cr.
E E W	Nov. [illegible]	Toba	Jap. gun-boat

For Foreign Ports

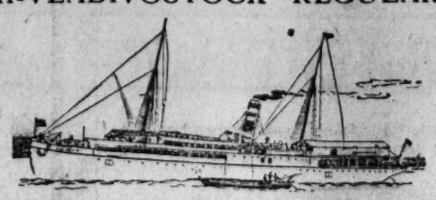
VANCOUVER, B.C., via KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.—The s.s. **Monteagle** of The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., will leave Woosung on **Monday, January 10**. The tender will leave the Customs Jetty with Passengers and Baggage at 1 p.m. the same day. For Passage, apply to A. H. Tessier, Palace Hotel Building, 19a Bund, Phone C. 182. For Freight, apply to N. LEES SMITH, corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Phone C. 181.

Siccawei Weather Reports

7.—The barometric maximum keeps its position on the continent, for several days now: The winds are diverging from that area in all directions; the monsoon is violent at the Pescadores. Weather overcast and cold, with thick mist in the evening.

8.—The weather has cleared up and is very cold. The pressure has risen again above its high level. Fresh NWly breezes.

SHANGHAI-VLADIVOSTOCK REGULAR SERVICE



The s.s. "YUNGHSIN," chartered, will maintain a regular direct fortnightly service between Shanghai and Vladivostock and will take passengers, mails and parcels.
This steamer has extra large staterooms on the upper deck and is fitted throughout with electric light. An excellent ser vice and cuisine is guaranteed.
1st Class Accommodation for 12 Passengers. 2nd Class Accommodation for 30 Passengers.
For Freight and Passage, apply to

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Agent

Tel. Cen. 4702 and 3059 — No. 8 French Bund.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "TUNGTING" ..... sails January 10th, midnight.
S.S. "TATUNG" ..... sails January 11th, midnight.
S.S. "POYANG" ..... sails January 13th, midnight.

Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR CHEFOO and DALNY
S.S. "KWELIN" ..... sails January 11th, noon.
S.S. "CHINKIANG" ..... sails January 14th, 2 p.m.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SUIYANG" ..... sails January 11th, 11 a.m.
S.S. "KANSU" ..... sails January 12th, noon.
S.S. "SINKIANG" ..... sails January 13th, noon

Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philiphines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO

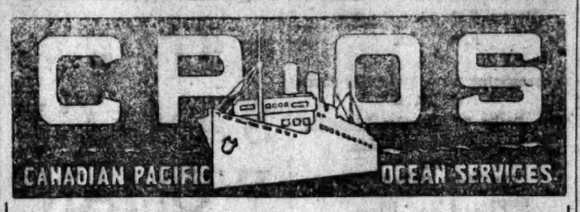
FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" ..... sails at 4:30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

Tel. No.
Passengers: Central No. 401,
Freight: Central No. 77.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
French Bund.



MONTEAGLE

Leaves For Vancouver ..... Jan. 10

Tender ALEXANDRA with Outward bound passengers and baggage leaves Customs Jetty 1.00 p.m. Baggage to be on board tender not later than 12.30 p.m.

SAILINGS
PASSENGER AND FREIGHT

To Vancouver		To Manila-Hongkong	
Monteagle	Jan. 10	*Emp. of Russia	Jan. 29
Emp. of Asia	Jan. 15	*Emp. of Asia	Feb. 27
Emp. of Japan	Jan. 29	†Emp. of Japan	Mar. 2
Emp. of Russia	Feb. 12	*Via Manila	
		†To Hongkong Direct	

FREIGHT ONLY

To Manila, Hongkong and Singapore
Mattawa ..... About Jan. 12

Dominion Express Travellers Checks Sold

Freight Office
Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Shanghai. Telephone, Central 181.

Passenger Office
Palace Hotel, 19 The Bund, Shanghai Telephone, Central 182.

TRANS PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

For Seattle, Wash., via Japan
S.S. CROSS KEYS ..... JAN. 10th
S.S. EDMORE ..... FEB. 10th

For Manila and Hongkong
S.S. ABERCOS ..... JAN. 20th

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THE ADMIRAL LINE
R. W. BRUCE,
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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
PASSENGER and FREIGHT

For San Francisco via Yokohama, Kobe and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Venezuela	Jan. 29	S.S. Venezuela	Jan. 10
S.S. Ecuador	Feb. 26	S.S. Ecuador	Feb. 5
S.S. Colombia	Mar. 26	S.S. Colombia	Mar. 5
		S.S. Venezuela	Apr. 2

FREIGHT ONLY.
For Japan Ports and San Francisco

SHANGHAI—CALCUTTA SERVICE
FREIGHT ONLY
Calling at Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore and Penang.
S.S. LAKE FARMINGDALE ....about ..... Jan. 10

ROUND THE WORLD FREIGHT SERVICE
Regular monthly sailings for Manila, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said, Alexandria, Marseilles, Barcelona and Baltimore.
S.S. EASTERN MERCHANT...about ..... Jan. 16

PANAMA SERVICE
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Regular Bi-monthly sailings for Mexico, Central America, Panama, West Coast of South America.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
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FOR SAN FRANCISCO

"TENYO MARU" Via Nagasaki ..... Jan. 16
"SHINYO MARU" Via Nagasaki ..... Feb. 10
"KOREA MARU" Via Nagasaki ..... March 10
"SIBERIA MARU" Via Dairen in stead of Nagasaki .... March 22

All steamers of this company are thoroughly modern and up to date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

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Railway transporation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

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Telephones 3229 and 3230.

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Fast Passenger Service. Regular Sailings for

Trieste and Adriatic Ports
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.
Next sailings outward for Japan
S.S. "PILSNA" about Jan. 13
Homeward for Brindisi, Venice and Trieste via Ports
S.S. "NIPPON" beginning of January, 1921
S.S. "PILSNA" beginning February
S.S. "HUNGARIA" beginning March, 1921
S.S. "TRIESTE" beginning April, 1921
S.S. "PERSIA" beginning May, 1921
S.S. "NIPPON" beginning June, 1921
For particulars regarding freight and passages, apply to
LLOYD TRIESTINO S. N. CO.
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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT
Sailings From Shanghai
SUBJECT TO CHANGE

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
via Japan and Honolulu
S.S. "NANKING" (15,000 tons) ..... Jan. 16
*S.S. "NILE" (14,000 tons) ..... Jan. 28
S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 tons) ..... Feb. 28
*Omits Yokohama and Honolulu

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "NILE" ..... Jan. 18

FOR HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE DIRECT
S.S. "CHINA" ..... Feb. 2

FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA DIRECT
S.S. "NANKING" ..... March 14

For further information regarding Passenger Fares, Sailings, Freight Rates, etc., apply to

F. R. BARRETT,
Agent.
Cable address "CHIMAIL" — Phone "Central 4778"
Corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N. Y. K.
NIPPON YUSEN
(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
Sailings From Shanghai (Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.
Marseilles, London and Antwerp via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said:—

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa,	Jan. 20
KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. H. Nojiri,	Jan. 31

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE
For Marseilles and Liverpool via ports:—

KANAGAWA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Shibuya,	Middle of Feb.

For London, North Continental Ports via Ports:

LISBON MARU	10,000	Capt. T. Shirai,	End of Jan.

FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE (Via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama)

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Jan. 30
SUWA MARU	22,000	Capt. R. Shimizu,	Feb. 20

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK AND BOSTON Via Panama.
Calling Japan Ports

LYON MARU	10,000	Capt. K. Miyazawa,	Jan. 15

FOR SOUTH AMERICA (Sailing from Kobe)
For Buenos Ayres, Santos, Rio de Janeiro via Durban and Cape Town:—

FOR YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI, MOJI AND KOBE.

TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. S. Kimura,	Jan. 14
WAKANOURA MARU	5,500	Capt. J. Fujisawa,	Jan. 18
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Seno,	Jan. 25

FOR KOBE AND OSAKA VIA MOJI (Osaka may be omitted).

CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. M. Tsuruga,	Jan. 8
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Saito,	Jan. 12
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Shinohara,	Jan. 15
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kishimoto,	Jan. 19
SUGAMI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Termoto,	Jan. 22

FOR KOBE DIRECT.

YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Hori,	Jan. 12
KLIEST	20,000	Capt. Dring,	Jan. 14

FOR HONGKONG.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimizu,	Jan. 31

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG.

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Nogushi,	Feb. 4

FOR AUSTRALIA (Sailing from Hongkong).
For Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Isl., Townsville, Brishbane, Sydney, Melbourne:—

NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. J. Kusano,	Jan. 18
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. G. Shinomiya,	Feb. 15
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. B. Saito,	Mar. 22

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINA PACIFIC CO.
Agents for
Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.
and
Sudden and Christenson

Sailing from Shanghai about

S.S. "Bearport"	Jan. 12
S.S. "West Nomentum"	To follow.
S.S. "West Keats"	To follow.

Cargo Service between
PORTLAND, OREGON
and
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAO, TIENTSIN and DAIREN
Through bills of lading to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.
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C. L. Seitz, General Agent
Telephone C. 463
6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, 4th Floor.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with Imperial Japanese Government
Sailings From Shanghai (Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE, For Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
HIMALAYA MARU	15,000	J. Ezoe,		Jan. 31 Feb. 2

NEW YORK LINE, For San Francisco, Panama and New York via Japan Ports.

AMUR MARU	14,000	H. Chiba,	Jan. 16	Jan. 18

PUGET SOUND LINE, For Victoria, Seattle Tacoma, and Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.
FOR HONGKONG

ARABIA MARU	18,000	T. Saito,	Jan. 6	Jan. 8
MANILA MARU	18,000	Y. Somokava,	Jan. 10	Jan. 11

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS, For Dairen via Tientsin

FUKUKEN MARU	5,000	Y. Fukami,	Jan. 10	Jan. 12

FOR FORMOSA. For Takao via Keelung.

FUKUKEN MARU	5,000	Y. Fukami,	Jan. 19	Jan. 20

Those steamers marked* have no passenger accommodation.
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Principal Ports of the world.
Through freight booked from Shanghai for Transhipment at Kobe.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund, Tel. Nos Central 4233, 4234 and 4235. Central 2215 East 308 and 313.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai.

Shipping Items

The P. and O. s.s. Banca, from Antwerp on October 13, was expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The S.P. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Yusang is expetced to arrive in Shanghai from Tientsin, Dairen and Chefoo today.

The I-C. s.s. Koonshing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Honsang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow tomorrow

The N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima M. will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai today and is expected to arrive at the Wayside Wharf next Tuesday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao tomorrow morning and will sail for same ports at noon Tuesday. The tender with passengers and baggage will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 o'clock the same morning.

The Glen Line s.s. Glenluce, from London, left Hongkong Thursday afternoon and is expected to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow afternoon.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kungping left Hongkong for Swatow and Shanghai on Thursday.

The B.I. s.s. Japan left Calcuta on Thursday morning and is due in Shanghai by way of Rangoon, Straits, and Hongkong on January 29.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Protesilaus, from United Kingdom, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Deucalion, from New York via Suez, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Monteagle left Hongkong on Friday and is due at Woosung tomorrow and the tender with inbound passengers is expected to reach the Customs Jetty about 5.30 o'clock. The Monteagle sails for Vancouver tomorrow and the outgoing passenger tender will leave at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The P.M. s.s. Ecuador was expected to leave San Francisco yesterday and is due in Shanghai by way of Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on February 4.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Esang will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Szehcuen will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tean will leave Tsingtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Agamemnon, from New Yorw via Panama, will probably leave Kobe for Moji and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The P.M. s.s. Venezuela is again delayed owing to engine trouble and is expected to arrive in Shanghai from San Francisco by way of Honolulu and Japan ports tomorrow morning. The Venezuela will dock at the China Merchants' lower wharf and will sail for Manila and Hongkong early Thursday.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
West Cadron	Dec.	2
Ecuador	Dec.	5
China	Dec.	7
China Arrow	Dec.	14
Algonquin	Dec.	20
Korea Maru	Dec.	20
West Neris	Dec.	22
West Carmona	Dec.	25
Brood Arrow	Dec.	31
Colombia	Jan.	1
Siberia Maru	Jan.	3
West Cactus	Jan.	6
For Tacoma		
Africa Maru	Dec.	4
Alabama Maru	Dec.	15
For Seattle		
West Ivis	Dec.	11
Fushimi Maru	Dec.	18
Horaisan Maru	Dec.	19
Katori Maru	Jan.	5
For Port Townsend		
Mobile City	Dec.	15
For Los Angeles		
West Hika	Dec.	10
For Portland		
West Hepburn	Dec.	12
Montague	Dec.	19
West Nivaria	Dec.	21
For Vancouver		
Empress of Russia	Dec.	19
For New York		
Remeo	Dec.	24
For London etc.		
Somali	Dec.	4
Kamo Maru	Dec.	6
City of Lincoln	Dec.	14
Devanha	Dec.	15
Pyrrhus	Dec.	16
Ivo Maru	Dec.	25
Sicilia	Dec.	28
Atsuta Maru	Jan.	3
For Liverpool		
Kamakura Maru	Dec.	8
Telemachus	Dec.	10
Orestes	Dec.	13
Demodocus	Dec.	22
Memnon	Dec.	23
Awa Maru	Dec.	23
Alcinous	Jan.	1
For Rotterdam		
Glenogle	Dec.	7
Kangean	Dec.	9
Eurymedon	Dec.	23
For Hamburg		
Havana Maru	Dec.	1
Lima Maru	Dec.	4
Agapenor	Dec.	15
Havre Maru	Jan.	3
For Marseilles		
C.M. Mailhol	Dec.	1
Chili	Dec.	15
Amazone	Dec.	31
For Trieste		
Persia	Dec.	11
For Bombay		
Dunera	Dec.	10
Dilwara	Jan.	8
For Calcutta		
Tahda	Dec.	14
Gregory Apcar	Dec.	24
Kumsang	Dec.	31
For Java		
Tjibodas	Jan.	8
For Newcastle		
Persian Prince	Dec.	17

Vessels Due

A. Lebon, *Japan*	Jan.	14
Anchises, *U. Kingdom*	Jan.	10
Agamemnon, *New York*	Jan.	15
Banca, *Antwerp*	Jan.	10
Chungking, *Hankow*	Jan.	10
Changon, *Hankow*	Jan.	9
Delta, *London*	Jan.	14
Deucalion, *New York*	Jan.	13
E. of Asia, *Hongkong*	Jan.	15
Esang, *Hankow*	Jan.	14
Glenluce, *London*	Jan.	10
Hopsang, *Hongkong*	Jan.	10
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	Jan.	9
Hwahta, *Hankow*	Jan.	14
Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	Jan.	11
Kiangwah, *Hankow*	Jan.	11
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	Jan.	15
Koonshing, *Hongkong*	Jan.	9
Kungping, *Hongkong*	Jan.	10
Kutwo, *Hankow*	Jan.	15
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	Jan.	17
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Jan.	9
Luenho, *Hankow*	Jan.	12
Luenyi, *Hankow*	Jan.	13
Monteagle, *Hongkong*	Jan.	10
Ningshao, *Hankow*	Jan.	14
Nanking, *Hongkong*	Jan.	16
Nganking, *Hankow*	Jan.	16
Omi Maru, *Japan*	Jan.	16
Poyang, *Hankow*	Jan.	12
Protesilaus, *U. Kingdom*	Jan.	9
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen*	Jan.	10
Sinkiang, *Hongkong*	Jan.	10
Suiwo, *Hankow*	Jan.	13
Szechuen, *Hongkong*	Jan.	15
Sunning, *Hongkong*	Jan.	17
Tatung, *Hankow*	Jan.	9
Takeshima M. *Japan*	Jan.	11
Tean, *Tsingtao*	Jan.	13
Tenyo Maru, *Hongkong*	Jan.	16
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	Jan.	16
Venezuela, *S. Francisco*	Jan.	10
Wakanoura Maru, *Japan*	Jan	15
Wuchang, *Hankow*	Jan.	15
Woosung, *Hankow*	Jan.	17
Yamashiro Maru, *Japan*	Jan.	9
Yawata Maru, *Japan*	Jan.	12
Yingchow, *Hongkong*	Jan.	13
Yokohama Maru, *London*	Jan.	10
Yusang, *Tientsin*	Jan.	9

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 10	1.00	Vancouver	†Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan. 10	—	Seattle	Cross Keys	Am.	Adl. Line
Jan. 12	—	New York via Suez	Esther Dollar	Am.	Dollar Co.
Jan. 12	—	Portland, Ore.	Bearport	Am.	Ch. P. Co.
Jan. 14	—	New York	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 15	—	New York	Lyon Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 15	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan. 16	—	Seattle	Deuel	Am.	S. & Dix
Jan. 16	—	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Jan. 16	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am.	China Mail
Jan. 18	—	New York	Tuscan Prince	Br.	P. Line
Jan. 20	—	Los Angeles	West Hixon	Am.	L.A.P.N. Co.
Jan. 21	—	New York	Gaelic Prince	Br.	P. Line
Jan. 25	—	New York	Bolton Castle	Br.	Dod & Co.
Jan. 25	—	New York	Satsuma	Am.	Adl. Line
Jan. 26	—	Seattle	Edmore	Am.	Adl. Line
Jan. 27	—	San Francisco	T. Stockton	Am.	Adl Line
Jan. 28	—	San Francisco	†Nile	Am.	China Mail
Jan. 29	—	Vancouver	†E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan. 29	—	San Francisco	†Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 29	—	San Francisco	West Cajoot	Am.	S. & Dix
Jan. 30	—	Seattle, ports	Kashima M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 1	—	New York	Eurana	Am.	S. & Dix
Feb. 10	—	San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Feb. 12	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Feb. 15	—	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
Feb. 15	—	Seattle	West Jessup	Am.	S. & Dix
Feb. 15	—	New York	Lancaster	Am.	S. & Dix
Feb. 20	—	Seattle	†Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 26	—	San Francisco	†Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 28	—	San Francisco	†China	Am.	China Mail
Mar. 10	—	San Francisco	†Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Mar. 22	—	San Francisco	†Siberia Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Mar. 26	—	San Francisco	†Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan. 12	—	Kobe	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 12	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 13	—	Kobe, Yokohama	Pilsna	Ital.	L. Triest
Jan. 14	—	Kobe	Kliest	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 14	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 15	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 18	—	K'saki, K., Y'hama	Wakanoura M.	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan. 19	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 22	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Sagami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 25	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan. 9	—	Genoa, L'pool	Hector	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 10	—	Hamburg, ports	Rhesus	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 10	—	Trieste, ports	Lisbon	Ital.	L. Triest
Jan. 11	—	Antwerp, ports	C. Mages	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Jan. 12	—	Singapore, ports	Matsuura	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan. 14	—	Rotterdam, ports	Borneo	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
Jan. 15	3.00	Marseilles, ports	†Andre Lebon	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Jan. 18	—	London, ports	†Plassy	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Jan. 20	—	London, ports	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 20	—	Hamburg, ports	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 21	—	Scandinavia	Chile	Dan.	E.A. Co.
Jan. 21	—	Copenhagen	Chile	Dan.	E. A. Co.
Jan. 21	—	Marseilles	†Paul Lecat	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Jan. 25	—	London	C. of Florence	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan. 27	—	Liverpool, ports	Anchises	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 28	—	London, ports	Glenluce	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Jan. 31	—	London, ports	†Delta	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Jan. 31	—	London	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 2	—	Singapore	China	Am.	China Mail
Feb. 3	—	London, ports	Glenade	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Feb. 3	—	Liverpool, ports	K. Templar	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 3	—	Antwerp, ports	Deucalion	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 5	—	Genoa	Masaniello	Gr.	Dod. & Co.
Feb. 8	—	London	Glenluce	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Feb. 10	—	Marseilles	†Armand Behic	Fr.	M.M. Cie
Feb. 10	—	London	†Lahore	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Feb. 15	—	Rotterdam, ports	Duquesne	Am.	Adl. Line
Feb. 17	—	Hamburg, ports	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 17	—	Liverpool, ports	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 18	—	Rotterdam	Ameland	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
Feb. 21	—	Copenhagen	Australian	Dan.	E. A. Co.
Feb. 23	—	London	†Allpore	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Feb. 24	—	Antwerp, ports	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 24	—	Glasgow, ports	Titan	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 28	—	London, ports	†Kashgar	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Mar. 3	—	Glasgow, ports	Achilles	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 3	—	Hamburg, ports	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 10	—	Liverpool	Stentor	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 14	—	London	†Kashimir	Br.	M.M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan. 9	—	Wenchow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 9	10.00*	S. H'kong, C'ton	Kwongsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 10	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Jan. 10	5.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 11	11.00*	H'kong & C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 11	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Yusang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 11	—	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 11	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 12	—	Manila, Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 12	noon	Hongkong & Canton	Kansu	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 13	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 15	2.00	S. H'kong, C'ton	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 18	—	Hongkong	Nile	Br.	China Mail
Jan. 20	—	Manila & Hongkong	Abercos	Am.	Adl. Line
Jan. 29	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan. 31	—	Hongkong	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 2	—	Hongkong	China	Am.	China Mail
Feb. 5	—	Manila & Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan. 9	—	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br.	K.M.A.
Jan. 9	—	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
Jan. 10	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, D'ren	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 11	noon	Tsingtao & Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
Jan. 12	2.00	Vladivostok	Yungshin	Chi.	L.V. Lang
Jan. 12	noon	Tsingtao	Hopsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan. 12	noon	Chefoo	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 11	noon	Chefoo & Dairen	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 12	—	Dairen, ports	Fukuken M.	Jap.	O.S.K.
Jan. 13	—	Vladivostok	Lungshun	Chi.	S. H. & Co.
Jan. 14	2.00	Chefoo & Dairen	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 15	2.00	Tsingtao	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan. 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 9	D.L.	Pukow	Choysang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan. 10	3.00	Pukow	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangsan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Changon	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 12	noon	Wuhu	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan. 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Jan. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Esang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.

† CARRYING MAIL.
* A. M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S. S. Lines
(Companies Incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT

S.S. "PLASSY"	January 18th
S.S. "DELTA"	January 31st
S.S. "KASHGAR"	February 28th
S.S. "KASHMIR"	March 14th

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO

S.S. "DILWARA"	January 8th
S.S. "DUNERA"	February 3rd

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "TAKADA"	February 5th

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG

S.S. "EASTERN"	January 21st
S.S. "KANOWNA"	February 16th

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.
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AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: General: Central 169
Passage: Central 2516
Freight: Central 2669

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON
S.S. Satsuma Jan. 25th

FOR LONDON - ANTWERP - ROTTERDAM
S.S. Duquesne Feb. 15th

Special Arrangements can be made for full Cargoes.
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INCORPORATED
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U.S.S.B. S.S. WEST CACTUS
For San Francisco—via Dalny, Kobe and Yokohama.
U.S.S.B. S.S. WEST CAJOOT Jan. 27th
For Seattle—via Kobe and Yokohama.
For San Francisco direct
U.S.S.B. TANKER STOCKTON Jan. 27th
(Bulk Oil)
For Seattle—via Kobe and Yokohama.
U.S.S.B. S.S. DEUEL Jan. 16th
U.S.S.B. S.S. WEST JESSUP Feb. 15th
For New York—via Suez Canal
U.S.S.B. S.S. EURANA Feb. 1st
U.S.S. S.S. LANCASTER Feb. 15th

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST
Shanghai, China.
L. EVERETT, Vice President.
SHANGHAI OFFICE
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Tel. Cent. 5017 and 5018
W. B. Lunt, Agent.
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REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC AND NEW YORK FREIGHT SERVICE

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SAILINGS FOR VANCOUVER

S.S. "Bessie Dollar"	Early March
S.S. "Grace Dollar"	Middle March

SAILING FOR NEW YORK

S.S. "Esther Dollar" via Suez	Jan. 12th
S.S. "Bessie Dollar"	Early March
S.S. "Grace Dollar"	Middle March

Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.
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EXPRESS AND FORWARDING AGENTS
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BRITISH FIRM—ESTABLISHED 1885
Insurance, Cartage Contractors, Expert Furniture and Curio Packers, Warehousing at Lowest Rates.
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Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin for Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Misses Carelton, Edwards, Belcher, Mr. and Mrs. Wold, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Hull.

Per I-C. s.s. Tuckwo for Kiukiang: Messrs. Juan Sarasola, R. Bould; for Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Green, Mr. Z. T. K. Koo.

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan for Swatow: Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Zwick; for Hongkong: Misses C. McInees, L. McInnes, L. G. Brockway.

Per C.N. s.s. Tean for Tsingtao: Mr. and Mrs. B. McPherson, Messrs. Aiers, Otto Ritthansen, Hans Liuthman.

Per C.M. s.s. Haean for Wenchow: Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Gregery.

We have all imported
EXPERT WORKMEN
in our Tyre Dept.—at your service.
H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.'S
TYRE DEPT.
39 Bubbling Well Road

(Second Section)
The China Press
大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 9, 1921

SPECIAL
CHANDLER SPORTSTER (4-Pass.)
Cord Tyres, Wire Wheels, Newly Painted, Completely Overhauled. A BARGAIN.
DAVIS, CENTRAL GARAGE, 2a Jinkee Road.
We buy for cash Tel., Central 3809 We sell on time

Business and Official Notices

ESTABLISHED 1870
L. MOORE & Co
LIMITED
AUCTIONEERS · VALUERS LAND BROKERS
45 Kiangse Road Shanghai

AUCTION INDEX

Monday, January 10th.—Excellent Household Furniture, Charming Japanese Water Colours and Sundries in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

Monday, January 17th.—Excellent Office Furniture at 18a Kiangse Road.

Monday, January 17th.—A Splendid assortment of good wines and spirits in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

Saturday, January 22nd, at 2.30 p.m. and Monday, January 24th at 4 p.m. in upper Salesroom, a splendid collection of Postage stamps, part proceeds of which will be devoted to the Famine Fund.

SHANGHAI AUCTIONEERS, LIMITED
Telephone No. 5021
FIRE LOSS ADJUSTERS FOR INSURANCE
Valuers for Probate
Inventories of furniture taken at shortest notice and at reasonable rates
Also
Land and Estate Agents

Send Me 200 Used Stamps (all values well assorted) of China and Adjoining Countries
and in
EXCHANGE
I will give you Picture Post Cards of Famous London Views, British Scenery, and of the Great War etc.,
MISS TEE, 1, Kio Ora,
Stockwell, London, England.
34460

TSAO SOON KEE
141 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai.
We are dealers in Embroideries, Chinese Officials' Dresses and Aprons, Sung Silks, China and Brass Ware, Jades and Curios. Your patronage is cordially invited.
34847

BELOW COST SALE
CO-ED DRESSES
Georgette, Satin, Crepe de Chine, Serge,
$38.00 to $59.00
Miss Manhattan Coat suits
$50.00 to $95.00
Printzess Winter Coats
$56.00 to $75.00
America's best beautiful materials. Silk lined.
Splendid for early Spring as well as now.
You cannot afford to miss this.
Below American prices.
Monday to Saturday, Jan. 10 to 15, 9 o'clock to 6 o'clock.
HIP SENG'S STORE
21 Nanking Road
Mail orders will receive careful attention.
35 Dixwell Road.
34690

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 20 and 21

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 24 and 25

Not a Single
CROSS WORD
in a
CASE
SANDY MACDONALD
(Sandy Mac)
is the best
SCOTCH WHISKY
At All Storekeepers
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Sole Agents

SINIM Lodge will be opened at the Masonic Hall, 30 the Bund at 3:15 p.m., Sunday, January 9th and will proceed to Bubbling Well Cemetery to assist in the burial services of Wor. Bro. Thos. F. Morrison. All Master Masons of Sinim Lodge are requested to be present.

34879

S.S. ESTHER DOLLAR

The Steamer Esther Dollar is now discharging her cargo at the Dollar Pai Lein Chein Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their bills-of-lading for counter-signature and take delivery of their goods. All claims against the steamer must be sent in within ten days after the completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risks at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the wharf on Friday, January 14th, 1921, at 10 o'clock a.m. Marine Surveyors, Messrs. Paulsen and Bayes Davy, will be in attendance.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR & CO.
34875

Allow us to assist you in appearing at your best in your Home, Shopping, or in the Evening.
A TRIAL SOLICITED
The Acme Cleaners
Dry-Cleaners and Dyers
A65A Szechuen Road
(Facing Ningpo Road)
34872

HARRIS'S
WILTSHIRE
COOKED, BONELESS
HAMS
IN PEAR SHAPED TINS
Weight 13 to 17 lbs. each
Price $1.00 per lb.
Being cooked and boneless these Hams are cheap in price compared with other imported Hams. The quality is guaranteed by the fact that they come from HARRIS'S, Wiltshire.
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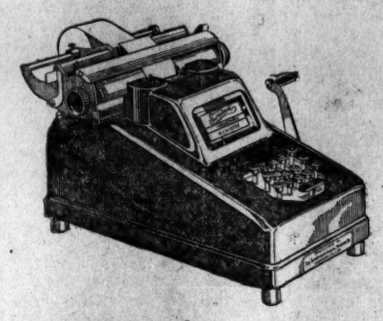

"We tried them all and found the Sundstrand the quickest and most satisfactory Adding-Listing Machine built to-day," said the taipan of one of the most prominent firms in China, and this is the universal opinion. Be sure and see the Sundstrand if you are buying a machine.
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
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The Stewart
AUTOGUARD
Guards you and your car against the annoying, troublesome and, sometimes, expensive accidents, which you are sure to meet with sooner or later.
Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Universal Film (China) Ltd.

Registered Under the Hongkong Companies Ordinances.

Notice is hereby given that the above named Company has taken over the business of the China Film Syndicate, and that Mr. Norman Westwood has been appointed Secretary to the Company.

A. RUMJAHN,
Managing Director.

TEMPORARY OFFICE,
135A Range Road,
8th January, 1921.
34870

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED by an American firm, stenographer with some experience. Only those well-qualified should apply. Address to Box 363, THE CHINA PRESS.
34866 J 12

WANTED, Ladysmaid, experienced, willing to travel. Apply to Box 334, THE CHINA PRESS.
34801 J 12

WANTED, assistant housekeeper. Experience necessary. Apply to Box 310, THE CHINA PRESS.
34721 J 9

MISCELLANEOUS

WE buy and pay highest price for second-hand motor cars in any condition. Shanghai Motor Repair Co., 11 Boone Road, corner of Seward Road, Tel. N. 1951.
34794 J. 12.

FOR RENT, three storey premises in central district, suitable for business or offices. Apply Shanghai Motor Repair Co., 11 Boone Road, corner of Seward Road, Tel. N. 1951.
34794 J. 12.

FOR RENT, a flat in new house in central district consisting of two very large rooms, suitable for big office or business. Apply Shanghai Motor Repair Co., 11 Boone Road, Corner of Seward Road, Tel. N. 1951.
34794 J. 12.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, one large and small room for office, central district. Low Rental. Apply to Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS.
34863 J 9

TO LET, two or three-roomed office in central district, at Kiukiang Road. All improvements. Telephone Central 1442.
34813 J 9

LARGE office to let in Nanking Road. Apply to Box 338, THE CHINA PRESS.
34805 J 8

TO LET, with immediate possession, one big godown on French Bund, ground floor. For particulars and inspection, please apply to Franco Asiatic Trading Co., 95 Rue Montauban.
34810 J 10

OFFICES to let, facing Nanking Road. Apply Boyes, Bassett & Co., 35 Nanking Road.
34812

OFFICE to let, three rooms, or will sub-divide, at reasonable rates, in best part of central district; all improvements. Telephone central 3234.
34679

OFFICES to let; suites of from two to four very large light rooms, steam heat, very modern, near Bund. Apply J. T. Hammond, No 51 Szechuen Road.
34675

TO LET, large office space, ground floor, can be sub-divided into several offices, at 14 Canton Road. Apply to J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
34681

GODOWNS, part or whole, to let in central district. Apply to L. V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund.
34676

OFFICES WANTED

ONE or two rooms in central district, suitable for a small organisation. Rent not to exceed Tls. 50. Apply to Box 357, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be prepaid. Replies must be called for.

2 Cents a Word. Minimum Charge 40 cents

SITUATIONS WANTED

A PROFIT producing salesman and organiser, speaks several Chinese dialects, is open for engagement on 1st February. Salary and commission according to ability. Apply to Box 360, THE CHINA PRESS.
34854 J 14

LET the Y.M.C.A. Employment Department help you find the right man for the next vacancy in your office. Fifteen years of experience, hundreds of satisfied employers. Address Mr. C. C. Hsu, Employment Secretary, No. 120 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, or phone Central 5200.
34673

MECHANICAL engineer open for engagement. Experience in works in power station. Specialist of all types steam and oil engines. Good knowledge of electrical stationary apparatus. Will go up-country or travel, if necessary; knowledge of French. Age 30 years; English and French, excellent references. Apply to Box 305, THE CHINA PRESS.
34715

WANTED, position by a young lady. Experienced in typewriting and has little knowledge of shorthand. Apply to Box 356, THE CHINA PRESS.
34842 J 9

SALESMAN, American, 25, seeks immediate engagement; well acquainted in local and North China sundries markets. Salary no object. Initiative, experience, references, record. Apply to Box 343, THE CHINA PRESS.
34816 J 9

COMPETENT lady stenographer, three years' local experience, is open for immediate engagement. Apply to Box 344, THE CHINA PRESS.
34817 J 9

PROFESSIONAL

DANCING parties, orchestra, or piano alone. Apply Prof G. Manikus, 22a North Szechuen Road.
24877 J 12

WANTED, several Russian lessons per week by American gentleman shortly to visit Russia. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.
34876 J 15

ENGLISH lessons by a qualified English gentleman teacher, many testimonials. 9 Ezra Road, top flat.
34862 J 9

LESSONS given in English conversation and grammar by experienced lady teacher. Low terms. Apply to Box 347, THE CHINA PRESS.
34827

ENGLISH lessons wanted from experienced professional teacher. Please apply to Box 326, THE CHINA PRESS.
34780

WELL-EDUCATED Chinese, three years experience in teaching foreigners, wishes to give lessons in Mandarin Chinese. Terms moderate. Yu Hai Tseu, 228 Route Dupleix.
34795 J 11

A PEKING scholar, English-speaking, wishes to give lessons in Mandarin Chinese. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to C. S. Chen, No. CH 131 Jui Kung Li, Harbin Road, Shanghai.
34792 J 9

DANCING: individual instruction, no classes; fox-trots, oriental, "jazz," twist movements, one-steps, waltz. Appointments in person, phone, letter; Miss Connie Hendry, Astor House.
34701 J 18

DANCING. Shanghai's first dancing class. Prof. Thereses, Palace Hotel, daily 5:15. We teach anyone who can walk to dance.
34683 J. 1.

MADAM KELVEY, professional teacher of modern, character, classical, ballet and toe dancing. Terms moderate. Write for appointment, Madam Kelvey, Box 49, Care of Chinese Post Office.
34251 J 13

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Garden
Board—Residence.
Apply MRS. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET

One large room, with board. Apply 15 Quinsan Garden.

TO LET with board, large well-furnished room and bath. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. All modern conveniences, garage and stabling. Apply to Box 178, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, bedroom with verandah and bathroom, facing south, no board, 9 Ezra Road, top flat.
34863 J 9

TO LET, furnished flat, two rooms, verandah, bathroom, telephone, can use kitchen. 139 Range Road.
34859 J 11

ON the Bund, one very large room with large verandah, private bath and full board. Telephone Central 669.
34856 J 12

TO LET, newly furnished flat, two rooms, kitchen, servants' quarters and excellent servants, furniture to be taken over for 800 taels. Rent $75. Bachelors preferred, or couple without children. Apply between 2 and 4 Sunday afternoon, 450E Avenue Joffre.
34857 J 9

TO LET, with full board, on the Bubbling Well Road, one comfortably furnished front room, suitable for two persons; also one single room, bath, facing south. Particulars, apply to Box 292, THE CHINA PRESS.
34638

IN private family, to let, two well-furnished rooms, with bathroom, verandah, excellent board. French concession near French park. Apply to Box 353, THE CHINA PRESS.
34838 J 11

BEAUTIFULLY furnished room with bath, hot, with geyser, full board, telephone, for one gentleman. Available January 15th. 18 Quinsan Gardens.
34836 J 14

PRIVATE American home, Avenue Joffre, will accommodate gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, as paying guests. Every home comfort, modern conveniences. Telephone, tennis court, stable, garage. Apply to Box 358, THE CHINA PRESS.
34853 J. 13.

WANTED, a 6 to 10 roomed house furnished or unfurnished apply to Box 359 THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, furnished room without board. Suitable for bachelor. Apply to Box No. 349, THE CHINA PRESS.
34832

A YOUNG American couple have a flat of two rooms to let, with bathroom, verandah and use of telephone, suitable for bachelors. Vacant February 1st, western district. Board optional. Apply to Box 216, THE CHINA PRESS.
34814 J 9

FOUR well-furnished rooms with bathrooms attached and also a verandah. Can be let together or separate. Telephone West 1919, 136 Jessfield Road.
34793 J 12

NICELY furnished room with full board, suitable for married couple, private bath, hot and cold water, modern conveniences throughout, telephone, etc. American family. Excellent locality. Apply to Box 316, THE CHINA PRESS.
34743 J 11

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, a 6 to 10 roomed house furnished or unfurnished; apply to Box 359, THE CHINA PRESS.
34854 J 11

YOUNG American couple, no children, desire three, four or five-roomed modern apartment and garage privileges. Will occupy any time. Apply to Box 367, THE CHINA PRESS.
34869 J 12

EXCHANGE AND MART

MOTOR CAR: Scripps-Booth Coupe in excellent condition, always owner-driven, just re-painted, six oversize Firestone tyres (four almost new), Tls. 1,600 or nearest offer for quick sale. Dr. Bolton, 14 Kiukiang Road.
34864 J 15

WANTED, three 5½ ft. second-hand bath tubs, with or without fittings, must be in good condition. Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA PRESS.
34868 J 9

FOR SALE, Snappy, special-built sport-model motor-car, Chevrolet chassis. Fifteen special features including wire wheels, dickeyseat, extra large steering wheel, extra klaxon horn, etc., five good tyres, best leather upholstery, finest top material, practically new and in excellent condition, has run 3,500 miles. Price reasonable, insurance policy included. Car at The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd., 36 Bubbling Well Road.
34855 J 9

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single, four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop —"The Sanitary Shop," 120 Szechuen Road.
34673

FASHION magazines, Royal, Bon Ton, Elite, Vogue, etc., etc. Price Mex. $0.60 each copy. For sale by Liengyi Mercantile Co., No. 11 Soochow Road, Shanghai. Telephone C. 839.
34852 J 11

FOR SALE, five-seater motor car, "Monroe," excellent condition, recently overhauled, 11 miles to gallon, Tls. 1,400. Owner buying smaller car. Apply to Box 252, THE CHINA PRESS.
34837 J 11

NEEDLES, new Rustless between British sewing needles, just arrived, (sizes 0 to 12, price $3.00 per thousand). Sole Agents Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd., 10 Nanking Road.
34658 J 15

WANTED to buy motor car, five-seater, closed car, Buick preferred. Sedan type if possible. Reply to Box 351, THE CHINA PRESS.
34834 J 9

FOR SALE, excellent, light-weight, reasonable priced automobile; self-starter, electric lights, dimmer and tail-lights, all new tires. Apply to Box 311, THE CHINA PRESS.
34722 J 11

WHITE CALICO. Landscape Chop 34 inches X 40 yards. Price $12.00 per piece. Apply Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd., 10 Nanking Road.
34658 J. 15

SHEETING, best quality 94" bed sheeting (Three Fish brand, pieces 44 yards. Price, $2.50 per yard (pieces only). A good opportunity for replenishing your sheets. Please apply to Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd., No. 10 Nanking Road, Shanghai.
34658 J. 15

LONG CLOTH, Horrockses' 36 long cloth No. 500, $20 per piece of 40 yards. Special quotation for quantities. Apply Probst Hanbury & Co., Ltd., No. 10 Nanking Road.
34658 J. 15

MADAPOLAM, Tootal's sealed Madapolam No. T.33 and No. T.22 Price $8 per piece of 12 yards. Apply Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd., 10 Nanking Road.
34658 J. 15

FOR SALE, excellent new residence, French concession, all modern improvements, tennis garage, Taels 5,000 cash, balance mortgage can remain. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
3468

WANTED, bound volume of old English, Scotch and Irish songs—words and music. Must be in good condition. Apply to Box 224, THE CHINA PRESS.
D 2

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 21

Statue of the Greek Goddess of Good Luck Found in Ascalon.

Digging Up "The Streets of Ascalon"

Palestine Exploration Society Excavating the Wicked Old Bible City to Find Out What Were the Wanton Iniquities That Made the Lord Warn, Threaten and Finally Punish Those Ancient Voluptuaries

Ascalon in the Scriptures.

Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Ascalon; lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice, lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph.—*II. Samuel, i., 20.*

Then took I the cup at the Lord's hand, and made all the nations to drink, unto whom the Lord had sent me: And all the mingled people, and all the kings of the land of the Philistines, and Ascalon.—*Jeremiah, xxv., 17-20.*

Baldness is come upon Gaza; Ascalon is cut off with the remnant of their valley.—*Jeremiah, xlvii., 5.*

How can it be quiet, seeing the Lord hath given it a charge against Ascalon, and against the sea shore?—*Jeremiah, xlvii., 7.*

And I will cut off the inhabitant from Ashbod, and him that holdeth the sceptre from Ascalon, and the remnant of the Philistines shall perish, saith the Lord.—*Amos, i., 8.*

For Gaza shall be forsaken, and Ascalon a desolation. —*Zephaniah, ii., 4.*

Ascalon shall see it, and fear; Gaza also shall see it and be very sorrowful, and Ekron; for her expectation shall be ashamed; and the king shall perish from Gaza, and Ascalon shall not be inhabited.—*Zechariah, ix., 5.*

And when Delilah saw that he had told her all his heart, she sent and called for the lords of the Philistines, saying, come up this once, for he hath shewed me all his heart. Then the lords of the Philistines came up unto her, and brought money in their hand.

And she made him sleep upon her knees; and she called for a man, and she caused him to shave off the seven locks of his head; and she began to afflict him, and his strength went from him.—*Judges, xvi., 18-19.*

Remains of the Crusaders' Church at Ascalon.

Samson, Betrayed Into the Hands of the Phillistines by His Leering Sweetheart Delilah, From the Painting by Solomon in the Walker Gallery, Liverpool.

Nike: Bas-Relief of Victory With Her Feet Resting on the Earth, Which Is Supported by Atlas—Fourteen Feet High.

THE long lost city of Ascalon, buried for centuries on the shore of the Mediterranean, is rapidly being restored to the world. When the last of the tons of dirt and debris which cover its ruins have been removed we shall have the most interesting possible evidence of the luxury, the splendor and the wild gayety which lured the mighty Samson, the beautiful Delilah, and so many other people of Old Testament days to the streets of Ascalon, and which made the city, in the eyes of the pious leaders of Israel, the symbol of all that was wickedest.

Of all the ancient cities whose memory has come down to us from Biblical times, the name of none is more familiar than that of Ascalon. It was, we know, one of the chief cities of Philistia, and it is frequently mentioned in the story of the long struggle between Israel and the Philistines, which fills the pages of the Old Testament. One of the best known of the references to it is that which King David made in his memorable lamentation over the death of Saul and Jonathan: "Tell it not in Gath," sang the King, "publish it not in the streets of Ascalon; lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice."

Since King David's day many other poets have sung to us about Ascalon. The city's fame has formed a theme for Robert W. Chambers and other well known novelists. And yet, although for nearly thirty centuries the name has been almost a household word, we have known surprisingly little of what Ascalon was really like, and why it was that God threatened and finally punished it.

What manner of city was Ascalon? What were the streets like through which David feared to have the news of Israel's sorrow spread? What sort of temples and theatres, stores, palaces and humble homes lined its stately avenues? Just what was it that made Ascalon a place so remarkable that its fame has lasted for more than thirty centuries? Did it deserve its reputation for wickedness or were Israel's leaders tempted by their jealousy of Philistia's power to spread false reports about the city's lack of morals, and about the disgraceful orgies that were said to mark its worship of the fish goddess, Derceto?

Very soon now we shall doubtless be able to answer these questions and many others which have arisen in the minds of every Bible student concerning this historic place. The ruins of Ascalon are being uncovered and the work of exploring them has been begun by the Palestine Exploration Fund, under the leadership of Professor John Garstang, director of excavation. Already the pillars of the famous Temple of Fortune have been revealed, together with many other interesting relics of the high development of Grecian art to which the people of Ascalon had attained.

As the patient excavators dig deeper and deeper into the ruins it is expected that they will lay bare the real secret of the wonderful Philistine civilization and show us why this strange people were able to struggle so successfully with Israel for supremacy. Within a few months now we shall know more than we ever did before concerning the city of Ascalon and as to why it was so interesting to Samson, Delilah and the many other Old Testament characters who so frequently trod its streets.

Samson seems to have been especially fond of Philistine women, and it may very probably have been in the pleasure-loving city of Ascalon that he met some of those who charmed him. In spite of his first unfortunate experience with a Philistine wife, he soon married another native of the same country, the alluring Delilah. She proved even more sadly lacking in the qualities a good wife should have than his first partner and, as the Bible tells us, she lost no time in betraying him to the Philistines.

The Old Testament states that Delilah was from the "Valley of Sorek." It was in Gaza that she stole away Samson's strength after learning that the secret of it lay in his hair, and it was there that Samson was placed in prison. Gaza was only twelve miles south of Ascalon—what would be called in our day "easy commuting distance." In Samson's time means of communication between the two cities was far from difficult, and their inhabitants were constantly visiting back and forth. It is probable that Samson was a familiar figure on the streets of Ascalon and that Delilah also went there with him to join in the great festivals for which the Philistines were famous.

This is why students of Old Testament history are watching with such keen interest the excavation of the ruins of Ascalon. The excavators are hot upon the trail of Samson and with any stroke of their spades they may bring to light new facts concerning this extraordinary man—facts perhaps even more surprising than his pulling down of the temple pillars on the heads of his tormentors.

Pillars of the Temple of Fortune. These Are Similar to the Very Granite Columns of the Temple Which Samson Tore Down in His Rage.

It was to Ascalon that Samson went after he had propounded his famous riddle and allowed his bride to wheedle out of him the answer to it. "Out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the strong came forth sweetness"—that, as every Sunday school pupil should recall, was the riddle. Samson's wife promptly confided the answer to her Philistine friends, and thus enabled them to win the bet which he made that his conundrum could not be answered.

Samson was angry, and when he reached Ascalon the great fighter promptly killed thirty men and took their clothing to compensate him for the loss of his bet. This is the only case on record where the expense of a wager fell on its winners.

The cities of Gath and Ascalon, mentioned by King David in his lamentation, were the chief centres of Philistine civilization. He spoke of them as he did because he knew that their inhabitants would be filled with rejoicing if they heard of the misfortune that had befallen Israel in the death of Saul and his son Jonathan. The Philistines would think that now they would be able to overrun Israel and reduce the inhabitants to subjection, as they had been able to do under Goliath.

This cruel domination of Israel by the Philistines had been brought to an end when a brave shepherd faced Goliath single-handed and killed him with a blow from his sling. The shepherd lad who laid the redoubtable giant low was the same David who later cried a warning against the wicked "streets of Ascalon."

Philistia was for many generations a serious thorn in the side of Israel. And what the people of Israel dreaded most of all from this constant threat of domination by their neighbors was the degrading influence of Philistine women upon their men. Just as the young men of to-day are warned to beware the vampires of the "Great White Way," so the youths of Israel were continually urged to avoid the alluring creatures who made the "streets of Ascalon" gay.

Ancient Roman Bastion Excavated in Ascalon. The Old Mortar Still Retains Its Immense Strength.

One of the things most hoped for from the excavation of the ruins of Ascalon is the finding of evidence that will show just how well founded was this belief of the leaders of Israel in the city's corrupting influence.

A chief reason for the hatred which Israel had for the Philistines lay in their worship of strange gods. The Philistines were closely related to the Phoenicians—like them they were a seafaring people and chose fish gods and goddesses as being the sort of deities most likely to protect them from the perils of the sea.

Nothing that will be brought to light in the ruins of Ascalon will be more interesting than the temple and sacred lake of Derceto, the fish goddess, which are known to have existed there. The worship of Derceto was attended by the most lascivious practices, much like those of the Greeks in the temples and groves of Aphrodite and of the Romans in their homage to Venus.

Philistia was long a great power in the ancient world. The Philistines gave battle not only to Israel, but to mighty Egypt, as the Tel Amarna tablets and other records testify. The name Palestine, still given to the country where they lived, is only a derivation from their own name.

From the time when the Israelites took possession of the Promised Land under Joshua they were in constant dread of their neighbors, the Philistines. The prophets, from Samuel to Zechariah, were always inveighing against the corrupting influence of Ascalon and urging their people to have nothing to do with its beautiful sirens or with the heathen gods whom they worshipped in such shocking manner. It was freely prophesied that the Lord would punish the Philistines for their sins by desolating their cities and that these prophecies finally did come true the ruins now being excavated are a pathetic witness.

It is not certain just where the Philistines came from to Palestine. Some scholars claim they came from the Island of Crete; others believe that they emigrated from the region around the ancient city of Troy. Wherever the place of their origin, it is certain that they established in Ascalon and the other cities which they built on the Mediterranean coast a civilization that was rich and wonderful, even though it was, as the prophets of Israel claimed, abominably wicked. A great statue of Victory, splendid Corinthian columns and other relics which have already been found in the ruins of Ascalon show that before its downfall the city had attained a degree of artistic magnificence almost rivalling that of Athens and Rome.

The excavators have brought to light a splendid architectural statue of Fortune which, like the imposing figure of Victory standing on the Earth, already mentioned, is known to have existed in Turkish times. In digging out these two works of art they also found a small statue in white marble of a kneeling girl whose existence was not suspected. This is a piece of sculpture of such high quality that it has excited general admiration and given extraordinary enthusiasm to further search of these historic ruins.

The great wealth which the Philistines gathered through their commerce and their wars, and the fact that Ascalon was a seaport, where were gathered men and women of all nations, combined to make its streets a byword for all that was wicked and worldly and wanton. Undoubtedly dissipation ran riot there and furnished abundant opportunity for the young men of Israel to sow their wild oats.

The city of Ascalon is believed to be more than 3,000 years old. Already the preliminary explorations of its ruins have disclosed both Christian and Jewish emblems, as well as some early Mohemmedan remains. Under the Arab rule in the tenth century its opulence increased, and it was famous all over the world for the splendor of its mosques and great markets. During the Crusades it was a place of great strategic importance, and it was this fact that led to its final ruin. Rather than let the city fall into the hands of Richard the Lion Hearted, Saladin hastened to Ascalon and himself supervised the work of destroying the city. It is doubtful if much if any of it was ever rebuilt.

A few months after the arrival of the English army a treaty was made with Saladin and the fortifications of the city were once more, by mutual consent and even co-operation, destroyed. In the year 1240 Richard of Cornwall tried once again to wall this important base, but Ascalon was dying and thirty years later the Sultan Bibars issued the last decree of fate upon the town. Since that day the city has remained in the silence and desolation from which the spades of the excavators are now trying to reclaim it.

Thus, by the hand of a Mohammedan warrior was fulfilled the prophecy made by Zephaniah centuries before, when he said, "For Gaza shall be forsaken and Ascalon a desolation." The excavations now in progress are expected to reveal some of the facts which may have justified the Israelite prophets in praying so earnestly to their God to wreak a terrible vengeance on Ascalon and its people.

Miracle Costumes by Lady Duff Gordon

(Left)—A "Miracle Gown" of Metal Brocade in Two Colors.

(Below)—The Novel Miracle Touch Given by a Slashed Skirt.

(Right)—Another Inspiration—Long Double Crystal Cords on a Gown of Black Chiffon Velvet.

(Below)—A Cape to Be Worn With the Gown of Metal Brocade.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon *("Lucile")*

PARIS, November 19.

WE'VE a little exaggeration in our atelier speech. Our enthusiasm for an idea or a completed costume may lead us into hyperbole. For instance, we have a habit of saying of some accessory of a gown, "That is a miracle worker." A gown which has been lifted into great beauty or superb distinction by some inspired bit of drapery or some perfectly harmonizing trimming we call a miracle gown. It is exaggeration as justifiable as that of the lover who cries, "You are divine!"

Having explained to you thus the ardent artistic temperament that abides in an atelier, let me give you an example of what I class as a miracle gown. The large left-hand picture furnishes such an example. Observe the evening gown, which is of metal brocade in two colors. It begins as a straight piece of the brocade. But from the right shoulder is draped a length of the magnificent material, which swings about the figure in front and forms a train effect. This apparently careless effect adds greatly to the unstudied grace of the costume. Unstudied, did I say? Seemingly unstudied, but really studied with infinite care and executed in almost reverent spirit. This is the miracle touch.

The real novelty of the gown which is shown you on the right hand is the arrangement of the double crystal cords over the shoulders and hanging nearly to the feet. They are the miracle touch on this gown of black chiffon velvet. The wrap of white broadtail has a great sable collar. The lining is of georgette crepe embroidered in gold and silver, another miracle touch.

Note the novelty of the slashed skirt through which the feet are thrust in the picture on the lower left hand. The robe is of brocade, with a side train of chiffon bordered with galloon. The small lower right-hand figure shows an evening cape of metallic brocade, which is trimmed with monkey fur and velvet ribbon. It has a velvet lining, which reveals itself at the ruffled collar.

FASHIONS STYLES IN FURS

(*New York Times*)

Fur stands out more prominently in women's apparel this season than ever before. Not only are fur coats each costing a small fortune, but there are coat linings of fur, coat trimmings of fur, hats of fur, dresses trimmed with fur. Everywhere fur is seen in abundance, and wherever it is used it adds that last touch of lavishness now so much sought.

All of the reports concerning the social gatherings of the last few weeks of the season's opening have emphasised the fact that the "prewar splendor has returned." To be sure, the war has done something for the emancipation of those who wish to be emancipated. No longer are there any hard and fast rules about what shall be worn and what shall not be worn. Allowances are made for individualism and more liberty is allowed woman who wishes to be simply and unobtrusively gowned. Furs are the coverings of the rich and the fashionable in society; they are the high lights in the picture of social splendor, but they are not by any means demanded. They are there to be admired, and this they eminently achieve, for the material is shaped with a greater art than ever before.

Once it was that furs, though beautiful in themselves, were generally bulky looking as garments and made their wearers take on something of a look of unwieldiness even if the wearer was slender. Now the fur garments are fashioned so as to add to the grace of the figure rather than to detract from it.

Then there are the fur trimmings. Perhaps they are the most charming of all because the touches of warmth and puffiness are applied just where they are most effective. The furs that are worn about the neck, that is, "fur sets," as they are commonly called are small this year and close fitting about the throat. They are smartest when they are sables, but mink and marten, even squirrel and mole, are made up in little pieces which set off the suits in the most attractive way.

There are enormous collars of fur and then there are collars that are round and high and that cover the chin in the manner of a small muff set about the throat. For a certain type of coat the wide and spreading collars are the most becoming of all. It seems necessary to have something for the wrappy coats that will be large enough to top their voluminous folds in an adequate manner, and for these collars of fur are formed into long and wide strips that gather together and button about the throat in the most picturesque fashion.

Perhaps the smartest street coats that have appeared during the past few weeks are those made of black duvetyn or one of those softer thicker weaves of wool. The black dye is now reliable, and the depth of color that comes from that tone in the woolly material is quite wonderful in effect. These coats are made with fitted sleeves, the armholes of which are tight enough to be trim looking without being stretched in appearance. They are as long as the dresses that are worn with them—which, when all is said, are not very long—and they are belted by tied belts which hold the coats quite snugly to the waistlines. One of the smartest of these had a Krimmer collar of the tight and high variety; it had cuffs that were straight and carried out the idea applied to the collar, and then there was a high Russian looking turban made of the same fur.

A suit that was very like the coat just described in general appearance was made of the darkest of blue wool velour; it was trimmed in much the same way with bands of skunks, that fur that imitates the Krimmer but is woolier and lighter in appearance. The hat worn with this suit was one of the new black shiny satin turmans made with an upturned brim that was soft. It had no trimming whatsoever.

The coats made of satin and lined with fur are among those that are most luxurious. The street coats done in this fashion are made much as the black duvetyn one described above, for they are distinctly tight about the waist and do not display the use of a great abundance of material. They are not only smart for street wear, but they are used, too, for the evening. One worn at night recently was collared and edged with a deep band around the bottom of kolinsky, in a rich, dark tone. It was lined with kolinsky; this luxurious underpadding took nothing away from the long, slim lines established by the satin surface.

Baby lamb is certainly one of the most fashionable of furs this season. It is dyed now in colors that were never seen used for it before, but not any of these new shades has any advantage over the black, so rich looking as it is. There are some taupe wraps with baby lamb dyed a darker shade of the same color used for collar and cuffs. These are very charming. Then there are some wraps of silver gray which are collared and cuffed with who lay claim to set the fashions. This same fur in a steely tone of gray. They are most distinguished looking and have been worn by those White baby lamb is good for evening coats, and a few made entirely of this highly expensive fur have been seen about the town.

This season there is a noticeable vogue for the wearing of but a touch of fur and when it is done artistically the effect is quite new and charming. For instance, there was seen upon the avenue at tea time a suit of dark blue wool velour entirely plain and simple in its cut and workmanship. It was a strictly tailored affair and made by no average tailor at that. There was no fur used for trimming, there was no animal scarf and no muff, but there was the dearest little tam-o'-shanter hat of gray squirrel that ever you would care to see. Just this touch of light colored fur on top of well coiffured and dark hair gave the greatest distinction to a suit that had nothing to distinguish it from thousands of others, as far as any diversion of interest was concerned.

Australian opossum is very good with the dark blues and blacks, and is being much used. There is something about this pepper and salt fur which is highly becoming. To begin with, it is thick and soft and therefore kind to complexions and things. Then its color is all in its favor, especially when it is used in happy contrast with a dark material. On a blue cape it was effectively placed for collar and cuffs. On a black wool velour suit it was used in the same way and again, in combination with dark blue, it made collar and cuffs and a wide band about the hem of a rather tight and short skirt.

It is interesting to see the many hundreds of wraps and capes and coats made all of fur, and of the most expensive furs at that. There are any number of squirrel coats on the streets and in the limousines—and squirrel is no longer one of your cheap furs. Its dignity has been so greatly elevated by reason of its popularity that it has joined the class of "highbrow" furs. Any one that wears the skin of this one-time humble animal is counted among the fortunately rich. Those who invested before the fashion turned in this direction are lucky indeed. But there are long coats of sable worth thousands of dollars, and there are long coats of almost all of the furs, none of which can be called cheap. Moleskin is not seen nearly so often as it was last year, but, oh the other hand, squirrel is seen in much greater abundance, that is for these full-length wraps. Seal is as popular as ever.

The American woman delights in the short sport coat of fur. In it she can be comfortable and it is always good looking. At the Horse Show many of this type of coat were seen. There is something about the short fur coat that is always trim and always in the well-dressed class. Then it allows so many sorts of frocks to be worn with it. The sport skirt of tweed or plaid or stripe is good; the soft satin folds of a one-piece frock look graceful when falling from a top of thick fur; serge is good with it and duvetyn is very smart. It is interesting to see the different combinations that can be made with a short fur coat and to see that most of them are astonishingly successful.

Seal is the fur that is most popularly, and, indeed, most successfully, used for these shorter coats. It combines so nicely with different materials and colors. The tall girls look fascinating when they wear lightish dresses along with short seal coats, and the short girls are at their best when the skirt that shows is of a darker tone. Then seal has another advantage; it is dressy when it must be, but at the same time it can be worn on other occasions. Once a fur coat is adopted as a part of a Winter wardrobe it is apt to be clung to closely. Nothing else, after the coziness of fur, seems at all adequate for keeping out the wintry blasts.

Short coats of squirel are just as much in demand as are the longer ones made of this fur. The shorter coats are made on the box lines that have been set down as law for this type of jacket, and they have large and ample collars, which can either be left open or drawn tightly about the chin when the colder days arrive. Beaver coats in the short variety are still quite smart, especially for the more active out-of-door occasions. One of these coats was seen recently worn with a pleated skirt made of a material that was striped with dull gray and green. There was a little hat to complete the costume, and it was the piece de resistance of the whole outfit. It was a round turban with a turned-back brim, and it was made entirely from brown leather. There were brown walking shoes and thick ribbed woollen stockings in a dull green to match the skirt, and there could hardly have been anything smarter looking.

Marmot is used for many of the smart little short coats and there are some made of Russian sable. There are many of leopard skin, generally with collar and cuffs of some long-haired fur. Caracul has not been slighted in the making of these shorter coats, and because of the shiny, curly surface of this fur it is most becoming. This fur, too, takes trimmings of some longer-haired fur with a great deal of grace; skunk is one of the furs that is most often seen in combination with it.

The little fur hats are a sensation of the season. So many of them are made entirely of fur, and they are either in little tam-o'-shanter shapes, sliding down over the right ear, or they are of the turban variety, made with high brim and a crown piece fitted squarely over the top. Sometimes these little hats have duvetyn or velvet used in combination with the pieces of fur, and sometimes cloth of silver or gold or a bit of colorful brocade is employed in combination, but the materials generally repeat the color of the fur—brown for brown, gray for gray, etc. There is no attempt at contrast of any sort and the best of this crop of furry hats are those that have only the skins and no trimmings of any sort used with them.

Wiping Out Sectionalism

[*From the Manufacturers' Record*]

The South needs no solace, but it can find abundant cause for congratulation in the message sent by the President-elect to the Daily States, in New Orleans, in reply to a message from that newspaper relating the astounding vote given to the Republican candidate in the city of New Orelans, a citadel of Democracy, referring to it as "a political upheaval." Senator Harding authorised the editor of the Marion Star "to say to you that he has one ambition which he has often expressed—to wipe out the last vestage of sectionalism in America, and in government."

McKinley had all but wiped out sectionalism and had come to be loved greatly in the South. Roosevelt revived it by studiedly insulting appointments to office. Taft in turn, won the love of the South. We look for Senator Harding to adhere to the policy of McKinley and Taft, and to establish unquestionably the fact that as President he knows no points of the compass.

Just Saying Nothing

[*From the Chicago Daily News*]

Has anybody heard a druggist complaining about the hardships of the eighteenth amendment?

GIOLITTI OFFERS BOMB BILL

It Provides Prison Terms For The Possession Of Explosives

Rome, November 26.—Premier Giolitti today introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies which would make any person found with bombs or other explosives in his possession liable to extremely severe penalties.

A prison term ranging from two to five years, besides five years' police surveillance, would be imposed on first offenders. On offending a second time the guilty person would be condemned to forced domicile. Persons surrendering bombs and explosives to the police within twenty days from the date of approval of the measure would be exempt from punishment.

The bill provides also that those entrusted with guarding powder magazines, places where explosives are manufactured or depots where arms are deposited shall be responsible for thefts and be punished for any such with from one to three years' imprisonment.

CAMBRIDGE BARS WOMEN STUDENTS

Last Of English Universities To Exclude Them Confirms Decision In Plebiscite

London, Dec. 8.—Cambridge University, last of the great English institutions to maintain a policy of barring women students, by 904 votes to 712 in a plebiscite today rejected a proposal to admit women on equal terms with men.

Oxford granted this privilege to women students last Summer. The controversy, which has raged furiously in academic circles all Fall, involves more than the grant to women of he right to write certain initials after their names. The anomaly is admitted by all. Girton and Newsham women attend the same lectures, observe the same course and sit for the same examinations as men, and occasionally prove, in the hardest tests, that they can beat the best champions the most famous colleges can pit against them, but it is argued that, as the successes of the women are recorded in the published honors lists, the injustice is more apparent than real.

The true point at issue is. Should women be admitted to a share in the university management and a voice in deciding its studies. Those who favor the change ask why not, and deride the idea that women need any different type of education to men. Has any one ever heard of feminist mathematics they ask. They deny indignantly that women would ever be parties to a relaxation of the present standards.

The conservatives retort that women's needs are different to men's and that this will be increasingly obvious as university education for women becomes more general and women come up who desire not only the stiff honors courses which all Girton and Newsham students now must take but the broader and less advanced education that leads to an ordinary degree.

The proposal that Cambridge would welcome and assist in the formation of a distinctively women's university, with Girton and Newsham as a nucleus and associated with Cambridge, such as Radcliffe is with Harvard, has been set forth by Sir Geoffrey Butler, Fellow of Corpus Christi in an interview.

"We should like to see women with a greater university of their own," he said. "In America women are proud to have their own universities and would hate to have men hanging around. They think it most unprogressive to form a little part of Harvard, for instance, instead of founding their own traditions. Some of the most enthusiastic of the younger Cambridge men would like to have women here in their own university, working for its degrees, but sharing with us in some of the treasures of the univerity, such as the library, and working for a time, at any rate, in our laboratories until their own were fully established.

If Cambridge women are to lead education in England they can do it much more successfully by joining ours."

Pessimists reply that such arguments are too late. They should have been made forty years ago, before women were even first admitted to lectures, and they draw pictures of all the best girl students turning their backs on Cambrridge and flocking to the more liberal Oxford.

A peculiarity of the election is that was decided more by the votes of the graduates who have long left the university rather than by the actual teaching staff, which is pretty evenly divided. Undergraduate opinion, as shown by the delate at the Union and by straw vote in the colleges, is strongly against women entering the university.

CATCHES EAGLE IN TRAP

New London, Conn., Dec. 2.—John Whittle of Mystic, who follows trapping as a fad, was surprised yesterday while making the rounds of his traps to find that one of them had made a prisoner of a young bald-headed eagle.

The bird was not badly injured, and after considerable difficulty was taken by Mr. Whittle to his home, where it is confined in a coop until its injuries are repaired, after which the eagle will be liberated.

The bird is a fine specimen, having a wing spread of over fifty inches.

The High Cost Of Leaguing

[*From the Montreal Star*]

The League of Nations has had its rent raised at The Hague. Will the Americans sympathise with it now?

ITALY'S BIRTHS INCREASE

Population Growing So Rapidly Industries Cannot Absorb it

Rome, Dec. 4.—There is no indication of race suicide in Italy. On the contrary, Italy's population is increasing so rapidly that the industries cannot absorb it. Since 1911, when the last census was taken, there has been an increase of 4,000,000, despite the heavy losses during the war and during the influenza epidemic, and the emigration of 500,000 during the last year.

During the war the birth rate declined about 10 percent, while the deaths increased. Since then the birth rate has reached the 1913 percentage, which was the banner year. Births and deaths were about equal in 1916, and 1920 will probably show 700,000 more births than deaths.

The last eight years show an increase of 4,000,000. In round figures, 1,240,000 people were added to the nation's population during the war years, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. The other 2,760,000 gain is divided among the years 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1920. Thus the yearly gain has been almost 500,000.

So great is Italy's surplus that the Ministry of Labor is considering measures for the exchange of this surplus.

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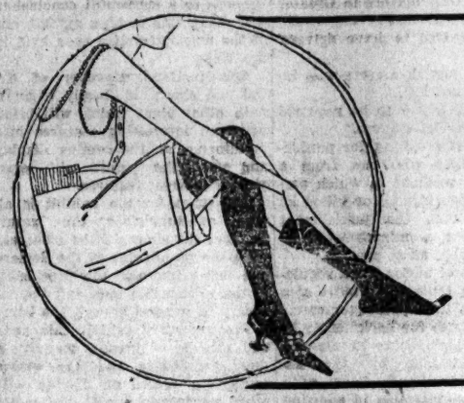

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Blackheads, oily skins, and enlarged pores usually go together, but can be instantly corrected by a unique new process. A tablet of stymol, obtained from the chemist, is dropped in a tumbler of hot water, which will then of course "fizz" briskly. When the effervescence has subsided the face is bathed with the stymol-charged water and then dried with a towel. The offending blackheads, of their own accord, come right off on the towel, the large oily pores immediately contract and efface themselves naturally. There is no squeezing, fercing, or any drastic action. The skin is left uninjured, smooth, soft, and cool. A few such treatments should be taken at intervals of three or four days thereafter in order to ensure the permanence of the pleasing result so quickly obtained.

GREY HAIR—HOME REMEDY

An old-fashioned home-made recipe restores youthful appearance.

There are plenty of reasons why grey hair is not desirable, and plenty of reasons why hair dyes should not be used. But, on the other hand, there is no reason why you should have grey hair if you do not want it. To turn the hair back to a natural colour is really a very simple matter. One has only to get from the chemist two ounces of concentrate of tammalite and mix it with three ounces of bay rum. Apply to the hair with a small sponge for a few nights and the greyness will gradually disappear. This liquid is not sticky or greasy and does not injure the hair in any way. It has been used for generations with most satisfactory results by those who have known the formula.

TO KILL ROOTS OF SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

@ "Home Science."

Women annoyed with disfiguring growths of superfluous hair wish to know not merely how to temporarily remove the hair, but how to kill the hair roots permanently. For this purpose pure powdered pheminol may be applied directly to the objectionable hair growth. The recommended treatment is designed not only to instantly remove the hair, but also to actually kill the roots so that the growth will not return. About an ounce of pheminol, obtainable from the chemist, should be sufficient.

THE REAL CAUSE OF MOST BAD COMPLEXIONS.

"Health and Beauty."

It is an accepted fact that no truly beautiful complexion ever came out of jars and bottles, and the longer one uses cosmetics the worse the complexion becomes. Skin, to be healthy, must breathe. It also must expel, through the pores, its share of the body's effete material. Creams and powders clog the pores, interfering both with elimination and breathing. If more women understood this there would be fewer self-ruined complexions. If they would use ordinary mercolised wax instead of cosmetics they would have natural healthy complexions.

ABOUT HAIR TONICS.

"Novel Recipes."

Each week almost one hears of some wonderful discovery for improving the hair, and although this paragraph may seem a little superfluous, an old-fashioned recipe may come as a welcome change. One thing about it is that it will grow hair, and also prevent it falling out. From your chemist get an original package of boranium, to this add ¼-pint of bay rum, allow it to stand 30 minutes, then add sufficient water to make half-a-pint. Rub briskly into the scalp with the finger-tips, and you will immediately experiance that clean tingling sensation which is a sure sign of healthy action.

AU CHIC PARISIEN

(*Opposite the Race Course*)

Special Announcement

DURING the past Fall Season, it is surprising how many of my new customers have expressed wonder at finding a high-class, well-equipped woman's shop in the West End district, and at the same time gratifying to learn of their pleasure at discovering an establishment where *Quality and Service* are always at their disposal, no matter how little or how great their requirements.

IN order to make my shop more generally known, and also to increase my volume of business by demonstrating the fact that I hold my customers' interests on the same level as my own, I am making the *astounding reduction* of one-third off the current prices of all displayed goods during the coming *ten days*. This discount is absolutely *bona fide*, original prices remaining unaltered and clearly indicated on every article for sale.

Among these will be exhibited:

Serviceable Sports Skirts from U.S.A.; Tailored Suits from New York; Luxurious Lingerie from Paris; Elegant Evening Gowns from France; Beautiful Boudoir Costumes of Best European Workmanship; Silk and Satin Slippers and Shoes of approved Foreign Makes

Hats of all Descriptions from both Continents

and many other delightful accessories to feminine attire

All less a genuine discount of

33 1/3 %

and last but not least

50 PARISIAN EVENING AND AFTERNOON GOWNS 50

at $25 each net

It is anticipated that this offer cannot be repeated, so it constitutes an opportunity that should on no account be missed by those desirous of securing the benefit of these extraordinary bargains.

Ethel Cameron

44, Bubbling Well Road

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 9, 1921

NEW CABRIOLET TYPE ATTRACTS

Essex Model Creates Furore In San Francisco; Is Wonder Car

San Francisco, December 19.—From the hour the first Essex cabriolet to arrive in San Francisco was placed on display in the showroom of Harold L. Arnold, California distributer for Hudson and Essex cars, on Van Ness avenue last Wednesday, a lively interest has been taken by the motoring public in the handsome new model. Salesmen have been kept busy explaining the fine points of the car and giving information to those desiring to know about its power, speed economy of operation and endurance.

The latest addition to the Essex line, the two-passenger cabriolet, has been widely heralded by the Eastern motor magazines, which have devoted considerable space to its design and commented favorably on the charm and beauty which set it out distinctly among cars of its type. Dealers in every part of the State have been keenly interested in the new model, many requests for photographs and descriptive matter having been received by the distributer from them within the last few weeks.

Regard both for the comfort and utility of occupants is shown in the design of the cabriolet which has the pleasing straight lines that characterise all Essex models and emphasise the smartness and fleetness of the car. The top is low and the interior roomy, while the doors are exceptionally wide, enabling one to enter and alight with little effort. The large windows admit a broad range of vision from either side.

The after-deck of the cabriolet curves gracefully in harmony with the contour of the rear fenders. There is a patent leather sun visor, easily adjustable, which adds its bit to the spick-and-span appearance of the new model. Above the narrow black molding the body and top are covered with black-grained leather. The color of the car otherwise is the standard Essex Brewster green, with the chassis and fenders in black.

As to upholstery a wool fabric of a rich tone of gray has been chosen by the factory. The weight of the cabriolet body is so balanced as to give the utmost in riding comfort. The carrying space in the after-deck may be used to the fullest advantage. The ordinary parcel or bag can be placed within the deck through the snugly-fitting hinged trap door, but if desired the top of the rear deck may be removed entirely for the carrying of trunks or other large, bulky articles.

Drastic Reforms In Auto Laws Urged In New York State

Grand Jury Asks 2,500 More Traffic Police And $5,000 Bond For Truck Drivers

Sweeping reforms in automobile laws have been urged by the Grand Jury in General Sessions before Judge John F. McIntyre, New York State. The report followed a three months' investigation. Some of the changes urged are:

Addition to the police force of 2,500 men—1,000 for traffic, 1,250 for the motorcycle squads.

Creation of an officer to be vested with complete power to handle motor vehicle matters, either Third Deputy Secretary of State or a new officer to be known as Public Commissioner of Motor Vehicles.

License for all drivers in New York State. Only drivers in Greater New York, 31 percent of the whole, are now required to have drivers' licenses.

A law to punish drivers who injure but do not kill.

A bond of $5,000 to be required of all commercial drivers.

That the law calling for punishment on those who run from a scene of an accident in which persons have been injured or killed be changed so that the punishment would be for a misdemeanor instead of felony, as at present.

Regulation of motor truck regulations so that trucks will move at a slower speed than passenger cars.

Age of license for hackmen to be raised from eighteen to twenty-one.

Recommendations for the enlargement of the Traffic Court, with addition of magistrates in addition to Magistrate House; this court would handle all traffic matters.

The jury also recommended a commission be created on State law to consist of three or more members who would be non-partisan—a lawyer, a business man and a banker.

The Grand Jury expressed thanks to Assistant District Attorney Rottenberg.

AUTO DEALERS PLAN FOR SHOW

Oakland Exhibit Promises To Be Largest Ever Held In Transbay City

Following a meeting of the executive committee of the Alameda County Trade Association at which further plans for the putting on of the big Oakland Automobile Show were discussed, a full program of events was planned and work under way was announced by officers of the east bay motor men's body.

Over $15,000 will be spent in beautifying the Oakland Civic Auditorium for the week of the exhibit, January 31 to February 6, according to yesterday's report.

This is by far the largest sum ever spent in Oakland for the decorative features of a show of this kind, and artists, decorators and designers are already busily engaged with plans, which, if carried through to a successful conclusion, will make this coming exhibit one of the most attractive ever held in the West.

Bob Martland, manager of the Oakland show, is busily engaged with other plans which will bring new and interesting features into prominence at the coming display and afford the public with even greater interest features.

The space for the exhibit is already oversubscribed, thus assuring that the show will be a success from the standpoint of the dealers and indicating also the prosperity of the automobile men and the industry in general around the bay.

The accessory exhibit this year will also be of greater magnitude than ever before and the motor necessities placed on display will prove as interesting to the motorists who will attend, as will the new models of the various lines.

From present indications the attendance at the show this year will exceed last year's record-breaking crowd by several thousand, all the members of the show committee yesterday expressing themselves as more than optimistic over the outlook for the January automobile event.

Big Demand Made For Essex Movie Of Mojave Jaunt

Schools And Other Institutions Seek Thrilling Film Production

Ever since the "Trail of the Arrow," the thrilling motion picture showing the descent of two girls in an Essex car into the depths of the Devil's Punch Bowl in the mountain fastnesses bordering the Mojave desert north of Old Baldy, was displayed by Harold L. Arnold, there has been a widespread demand for its "loan."

By request of the director, the film went first to the Y. M. C. A. at the Presidio in San Francisco, where it was screened for the enjoyment of the boys in Uncle Sam's service. According to Director Judson the highest compliment possible was paid the girls and the car by one doubting Thomas in khaki, who drew a deep breath at the finish after intently following the exploits of the daring drivers, and loudly remarked: "Huh! Nobody can tell me that any girls can do that kind of driving, or that any car ever built could stand that sort of hammering. But I don't understand how they could have got that picture."

Immediately after leaving the Presidio the film was produced at a San Francisco theater for several days and then "loaned" to an educational association for use on a theatrical circuit.

MIKADO'S CAR

The newest passenger automobile belonging to the Mikado of Japan is of French gray, and its fittings are all solid gold.

Arm Signal Is Danger Guard

Accidents Can Be Lessened

Failure to give the proper arm signals has been set down by traffic experts as one of the greatest causes of automobile accidents at the present time. Some motorists turn when and where the spirit moves them, never thinking to give the man behind a chance to know what is going to happen. Others wait till the last moment, jab a hand out in the correct direction and whirl into the turn. This also does not give the man behind a fair break.

Worse than these two classes of careless accident causers is the driver who gives the wrong signal. Such mistakes, largely the result of lack of thought, too often result in wrecking cars and fatally injuring passengers. A sloppy signal—one of the somewhere-near-right kind—is often as dangerous as an exactly opposite signal to the turning direction taken.

In both cases a car coming along behind will read the signal the way it looks and act accordingly. Now two objects cannot both occupy the same space at the same time, and when an irresistible force meets an immovable body, the fireworks are likely to start.

EVERY DAY

An invention has been perfected of a circular chart which records the mileage, speed and time of travel of an automobile every twenty-four hours.

Statistics Given On 8,000,000 Autos

If you like statistics, here's some new ones. If all the 8,000,000 automobiles in the United States would be placed in line with four feet between each car, a procession 20,000 miles long would be formed. If the cars traveled at 20 miles an hour, it would take them six weeks to pass a given point. Some parade!

Emergency Truck For Fire Brigade Work

The Chicago fire department employs an emergency gasoline and oil truck for use at fires to replenish the fuel supply of motor fire engines. The truck has a hauling capacity of 510 gallons of gasoline and 65 gallons of oil.

Enjoyable motoring is an accomplished fact with a Triumph as your mount. Years ago this "big single," proved its superiority—to-day it is still the leader of its class.

Motor or Cycle Catalogue Free.

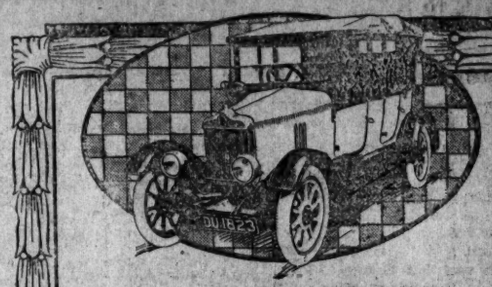
TRIUMPH

Works: COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

Sole Agents for Northern China

Anglo-Chinese Engineering Association Limited

Shanghai



The Car for the Owner-Driver.

The Standard Car is designed expressly for the Owner-Driver, particularly the one driving in all weathers over the roughest roads—and gives faithful service.

2 and 4-Seaters supplied.

STANDAD MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., COVENTRY

Agents: CHINA MOTORS, LTD. 125 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai

The All British Standard LIGHT CAR

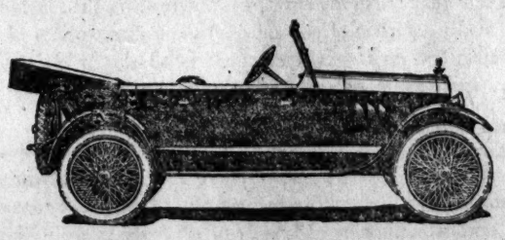
LODGE

LODGE SPARKING PLUGS are obtainable from all dealers, but if in doubt as to the best pattern plug to use, apply to the Sole Distributors for China and Manchuria

INNISS & RIDDLE (China), LTD.

5 Ezra Road, Shanghai. Tel. C. 6018.

Columbia Six



The Five Passenger Sport Model

MAXIMUM UTILITY

With the number of Columbia Six distributors in various countries constantly increasing, the feeling of confidence which every Columbia Six owner enjoys is greatly enhanced.

For he has the assurance that wherever he drives, whatever mishap may befall him, excellent service is at his disposal.

Thus maximum utility of the Columbia Six is assured to its owner. Thus he receives at all times the full enjoyment of owning a car of such recognised value as the Columbia Six.

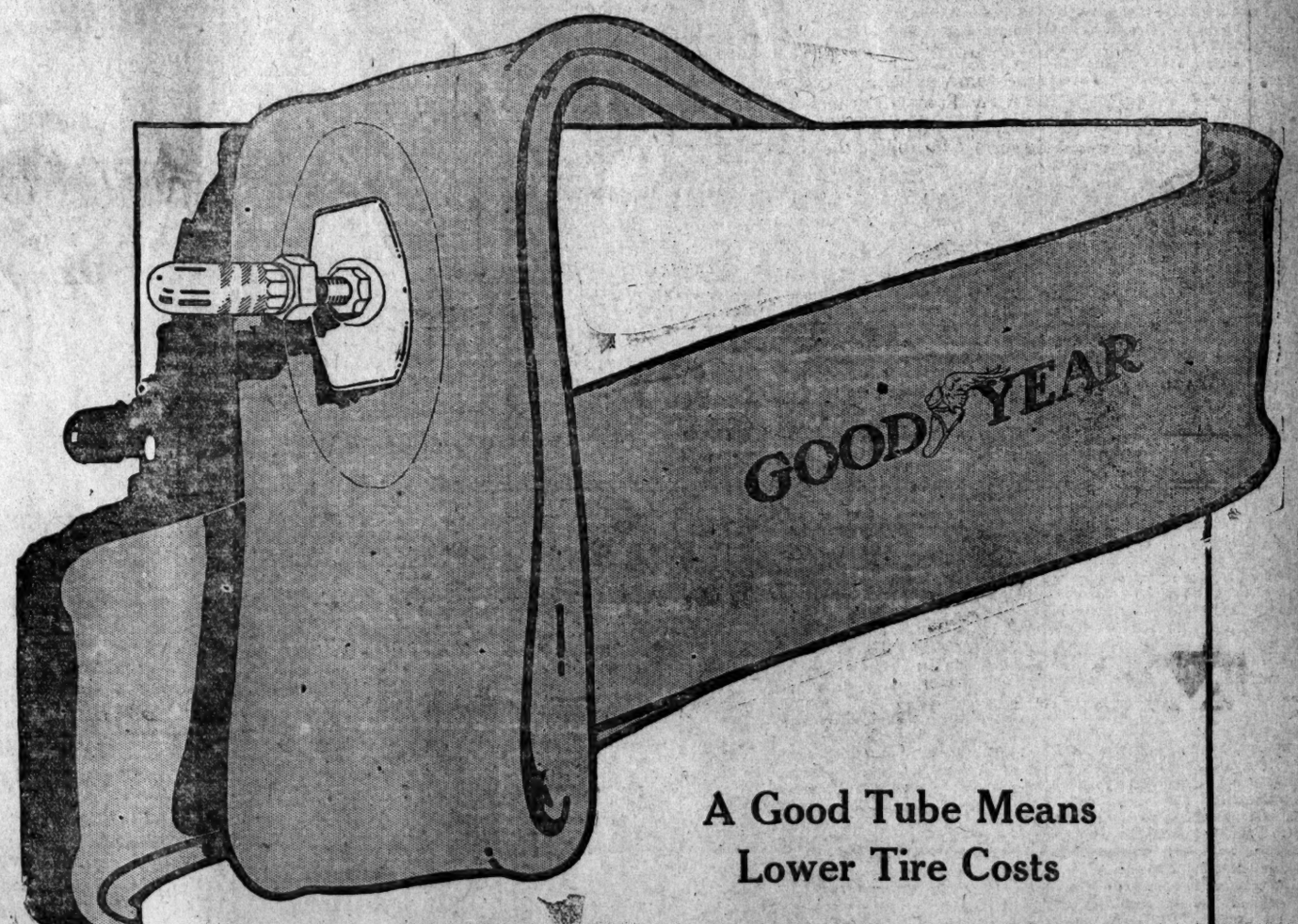
The Columbia Six Line also includes Touring :: Car, Roadster, Sedan and Coupe. ::

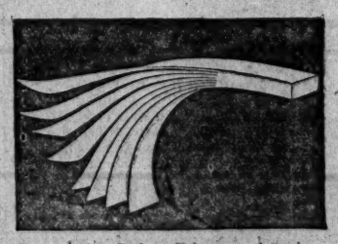
Columbia Motors Co. Export Department Cable Address: "Columoco" Detroit, U.S.A.

Distributors:

FOBES Co., 2 Siking Road, Box 524, Shanghai, China

LI-DA Co., Mukden, China





A section of a Goodyear Tube separated to show layer-upon-layer construction.

Goodyear tubes are laminated. That means that many sheets of pure tissue-thin gum are built up layer-upon layer until they assume a full thickness.

They are then completely vulcanized together.

A Good Tube Means Lower Tire Costs

WE advise all motorists with whom economy is a consideration to use Goodyear Tubes in their tires.

They are tubes built to lower tire costs by affording the cover adequate pressure under all conditions.

They hold air—the air that is vital to your casing's very life—and they keep on holding it, day in and day out. They are made up from many paper-thin sheets of fine rubber, laid layer upon layer and vulcanized together into a perfect air-retaining unit.

Their valve-patches are vulcanized in, not stuck on.

Goodyear Tubes are built thicker than is the rule, that they may last longer.

China Motors, Ltd. Star and Eastern Garages

H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc. 40 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.

Hudford Garage 89-91 Rue Montauban, Shanghai.

GOODYEAR TUBES

1,097,067 AUTOS IN EIGHT MONTHS

That Number Left Factories Up To September 1, According To Traffic Manager

Detroit, October 30.—During the first eight months of 1920, from January to the end of August, the total number of automobiles which were either shipped or driven away from 124 motor car manufacturers, members of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and from the Ford Motor Company, which is a non-member, was 1,079,607, according to compilations based upon the figures furnished by J. S. Marvin, general traffic manager of the N. A. C. C. The detailed statements of the monthly shipments are as follows:

THREE TO THE CAR

Freight car shipments—January, 25,057; February, 25,505; March, 29,326; April, 17,147; May, 21,977; June, 22,516; July 23,004; August, 23,370. This made a total of 187,902 carloads. These motor cars were shipped either in regular auto freight cars, open cars, common cars, and also in unclassed freight cars, and the average number of vehicles making up a carload is figured at 3.4. Thus it is probable that the total number of automobiles shipped by rail was 638,866.

Machines driven away—January, 29,283; February, 43,719; March, 57,273; April, 64,634; May, 74,286; June 60,746; July, 52,163; August, 33,950. This made a total of 416,054.

Machines shipped by boat—June, 8,350; July, 8,702; August 7,095, or a total of 24,147.

GENERALLY IMPROVING

Thus during the first eight months of the year a total of 1,079,067 automobiles left factories.

Complete reports for September are not yet ready, but indications are that they will show a decrease of about 15 to 20 percent from the August records.

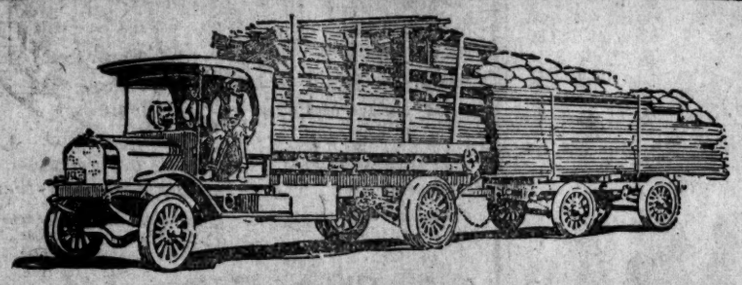
October, from present indications, will show a decided increase over September. While there was a momentary slackening at many plants, it is generally believed that the crisis is over, and as a matter of fact the situation is regarded as generally improving.

LOT O'MONEY

The American public is expending $6,000,000,000 a year, or $280 per family for operating and riding in motor vehicles.

CLEANING PORCELAINS

Cut a piece of hard rubber from the head of a tire and you will find it excellent for cleaning spark plug porcelains without injuring the glazed surfaces. The rubber discloses cracks that would otherwise escape detection.



"Troy Trailers"

The width of tyre required to be furnished on a motor lorry is governed by the total rated load capacity, and also by the average road conditions.

If the lorry is overloaded the tyre surface is too small to support the load, resulting in the wheel depressing the road surface, and thereby adding to the power required to transport the load.

It is always economical to provide ample tyre surface to carry the load. This can be accomplished by the use of Troy rubber-tyred trailers.

A given load, transported by a motor lorry drawing a Troy rubber-tyred trailer, will have much greater tyre support than if carried on the average motor lorry.

Upon the same principle very broad steel tyres are furnished on Troy Tractor Trailers, and an arrangement is provided by which the broad surface of the tyres on a train forms a wide surface for rolling the entire width of the road.

THE TROY WAGON WORKS COMPANY
Established 1884

Cable Address "Wagonworks," New York
245 West 55th St. New York, U. S. A.
Factories at Troy, Ohio, U. S. A.

GORDON TIRE

Are you satisfied with your tire results?

Gordon Triangle Tread Tires are giving perfect satisfaction.

Buy direct from us and take advantage of our discounts.

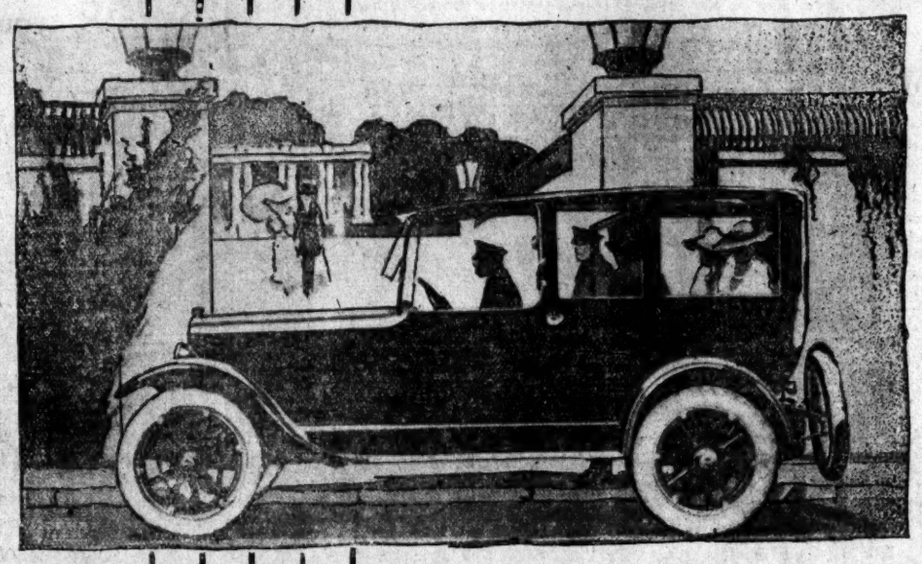
All popular sizes carried in stock. Come in to-day and get our prices.

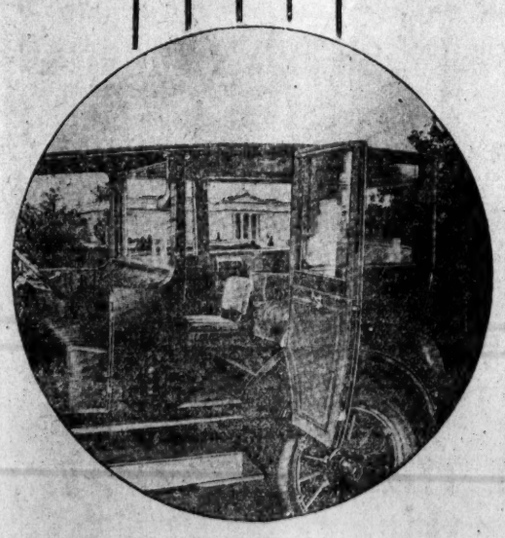
M&CO. MUSTARD & CO. M&CO.
22 Museum Road Shanghai

MOTOR CHANDLER CARS

The Limousine

Easily one of the most beautiful cars of its type, the new series Chandler Limousine carries an unusual degree of style in its splendid finish and the correctness of its fittings. The roomy interior, comfortably seating five persons, is richly upholstered in a fine quality silk plush. The cushions are deep, soft and restful.





An artistic mahogany panel is placed on the doors and on the front of the tonneau immediately under the heavy plate glass windows; mahogany toilet and smoking cases are placed within easy reach from the rear seat; and the attractive autophone transmitter is concealed—though readily accessible—in a pocket in the side of the body.

There are dome, reading and automatic step lights, and all windows are adjustable as the weather or wish may dictate.

The excellence of its appointments in nowise overshadow the sturdiness of its construction, the graceful lines of its design nor the lustre of its finish.

CHINA MOTORS LTD

STAR GARAGE EASTERN GARAGE

MAIN SHOWROOM
STAR GARAGE
125 BUBBLING WELL

FASHION MAKES CHANGE FOR MOTOR CARS

Day-Elder Truck Revised To Suit Demands Of Fair Ones Riding In Auto Bus

Even the motor-truck body builder must bow to the whims of Dame Fashion. This is the deduction made from the specifications of a twenty-one-and-a-half-ton Day-Elder truck chassis especially for carrying the residents of the fashionable suburb of Easton, just north of Burlingame, on the peninsula, by the Chester N. Weaver Company, distributer of Studebaker automobiles and Day-Elder trucks. The purchaser of the truck demanded that none of the steps of the bus be more than twelve inches in height, and that the clearance between the floor and the roof of the bus should be sufficient to allow a six-foot man to enter the bus without bumping his head or being forced to stoop. Both requirements were met.

The old bus used in Easton for transporting residents from the railroad station to their homes had a step that was so high that ladies wearing fashionably short and tight skirts had great difficulty in entering the bus or were forced to display too much silk hose. The clearance between the floor and the roof of the old bus was so low that one indignant male resident of the fashionable suburb brought suit against Ansel M. Easton, who developed the town of Easton and who owns much of the land in the township, for damages on account of bumping his head against the roof.

CAR SALES IMPROVING ON PACIFIC COAST

Oakland, Calif., Oct. 30.—A conference of Scripps Booth men which has been in session for the past few days in Oakland brings to light some interesting information respecting automobile conditions on the Pacific Coast. L. A. Hannan, Portland branch manager of the Scripps-Booth organisation states that the automobile business in Oregon has recovered from the slump during the summer months which was occasioned by the gasoline shortage, the seriousness of which was more keenly felt in the web-foot state than it was in California.

From the Seattle distributor, A. T. Smith came word that his district should soon be getting its normal share of trade. Setbacks in Washington he traces to a number of conditions principal of which was a poor crop of all kinds. Weather conditions, of an adverse character created havoc in the agricultural sections and the effect of this was pronounced in a reduced automobile demand.

Southern California, according to Captain John Fahey, is taking cars at a rate which equals any former big demand the south has had. Fahey stated that the reduction in prices of automobiles hasn't interfered with the sale of automobiles south of the Tehachapi and that every dealer of standard made automobiles is prospering.

Scripps-Booth road men from the central portion of California offered the information that farmers in their territory were enjoying the greatest era of prosperity they had ever experienced and were buying cars of all prices.

Care Rattles As Soon As Possible

The more expensive a car is the longer you expect it to run without rattles. Yet it is possible with even the lowest priced cars to keep the rattles out if you will but catch them as they appear. They will come one by one, and if they are caught in the same manner they will not be nearly so hard to remove as they would be if they are allowed to accumulate in a troublesome chorus before they are stopped.

Rattles in the brake lining and other parts under the car can be found by shutting off the engine and allowing the car to coast in neutral gear. If someone stands or sits on the running board while the driver does this, many sounds will be readily found. These link rods are a typical example of noise that will often defy the efforts of the driver to find, while another person sitting on the running board or outside the car will have little or no difficulty.

Ammonia Destroys Finish On Hood

There used to be a common practice of trying to brighten up the finish of the hood by the use on it of a solution of ammonia. This is about the worst thing that could be done, as ammonia eventually destroys the finish. Unfortunately the ammonia gives a little temporary brilliance to the finish, but in the long run it ruins it. In fact, car manufacturers recommend that no car be kept in a stable or barn, as the ammonia from manure gradually destroys the enameled surface.

Rickenbacker, In Los Angeles Trip, Sets New Record

Air Voyage Completed In 3 Hours 10 Minutes By Famous 'Ace'

Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, the American ace of aces, broke all previous records for airplane flights from Los Angeles to Oakland when he made the trip in three hours and ten minutes against strong winds the entire way. A landing at San Jose was necessary to obtain gasoline, and if it had not been for this delay Rickenbacker believes he would have beaten the record of three hours and one minute, made by Lieutenant E. C. Batten in a flight from San Francisco to Los Angeles.

Rickenbacker says that conditions of the air make the return trip from Los Angeles more difficult than the trip from here to there, as winds from the north usually prevail. The flight was made in a Fokker plane.

Rickenbacker left Oakland, Los Angeles in an attempt to make the flight in two hours and forty-five minutes, but became lost in the fog near Coalinga, and his flight consumed four hours. Under favorable conditions Rickenbacker says he believes the round trip can be made in five hours.

The record for flight between San Francisco and Los Angeles was formerly 3 hours and 45 minutes. It has been broken twice by Lieutenant L. W. Miller, who made the trip in 3 hours and 25 minutes, and on November 27 by Lieutenant E. C. Batten in 3 hours and 1 minute.

TELL THE CHAUFFEUR

The starter should not be abused. If the engine does not start on the first few turns, stop and look for trouble.

MOTOR CHANGES DUE TO WOMEN

Engineers Working Overtime To Satisfy Demands For Additional Refinements

Doubtless the average male motorist would laugh at the idea that women had forced a large number of the improvements in motor-car design, but if we trace the development of the motor car back several years we find the feminine motorist has contributed more than her share.

The first cars were chain-driven—and had the motor car remained a man's plaything we might still see chain drives in large numbers. But, as it became the transportation unit of the whole family, milady disliked the noise they made and the chain had to give place to the silent, clean and concealed shaft, drive. Mere man might also have stood for noisy gears and a host of other rattles, slaps and squeaks—but the woman who motored emphatically put her foot down and demanded a quiet car. Therefore, more attention had to be paid to the more careful machining of gears and other moving parts. Special metals and special compounds were developed until they ran together as noiselessly as the wheels of a watch.

The first windshield was installed so that a woman's hair would not be blown about while she rode. Fore doors were invented for her comfort. Safety, too, was insisted upon. While one's better half might have been perfectly willing to take a chance herself, she refused to risk the persons of her children. She demanded extra good brakes, better principles of construction and rear axles whose wheels would not come off should the shaft become broken.

ALL RIGHT WITH US

The Police Department of Philadelphia, Pa., is planning to eliminate the use of horses.

Tire Prices Don't Jump, Though Food And Clothing Do

37 Percent Raise Made In Six Years In U. S. But Other Things Go Higher

The motorist gets more for his dollar than he did in 1914. Take it from the cold, merciless statistics of the United States Department of Labor that dinner for the family takes 170 percent more from the motorist's bank roll than in 1914.

He remembers the 253 percent increase in the cost of clothes worn by his family, and suddenly recalls that he paid 231 percent more for the last household furnishings than he did six years ago. With these memories still rankling, this motorist goes to the garage and orders a new casing and tube. A sigh of relief escapes when he finds the price is the same as he paid last year.

"Whazzamatter, haven't tires gone up?"

"Only 37 percent since 1914," replies the garage man, "but at that they're 33 percent cheaper than in 1910."

As the car rolled smoothly out on the highway he turns to his wife, who from the seat beside him is doing most of the driving without handling the wheel:

"Doggone, Muriel, motoring is cheaper than eating."

"And now that prices have been cut, it is almost as cheap to ride in an automobile as it is to wear out a pair of $20 shoes," points out S. H. Chase of Cadwalader & Chase. "The high cost of motoring is less than a whole lot of us think who have not studied the question."

Dodge Sales Are Boosted In Month

Notwithstanding the fact that during September last sales on five popular makes of automobiles showed a decrease over the previous month, Dodge Brothers, motor car dealers in Northern California, boosted their sales more than 20 percent, according to H. O. Harrison, president of H. O. Harrison Company of San Francisco.

"In August 402 Dodge Brothers' cars were delivered, as against 320, while car sales of half a dozen of the other leading makes of automobiles decreased on an average of approximately 15 percent during the same period," Harrison stated. "Next to the Ford, Dodge Brothers led in San Francisco motor car sales last month, 110 being delivered by us during the period, 72 percent more than that of any other car, excepting the Ford."

Oregon To Sign Main Highway

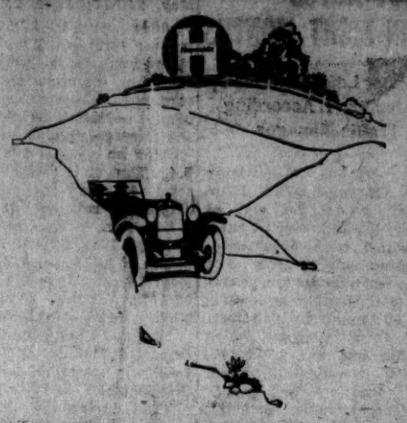
The Oregon State Highway Commission has planned to erect 1,000 metal black and white signs on the Columbia and Pacific highways. The signs will give the destination to the nearest towns as well as the terminal points.

Autos Used To Fight Car Bandits

Believing that automobiles are a necessity in fighting the automobile bandits in Philadelphia, the Director of Public Safety asked that the Police Bureau be provided with eleven high-powered motor cars for fighting this type of criminal.

SPEED WRENCH

Any ordinary speed wrench may be adapted to use in connection with all sizes of nuts by using it in conjunction with a set of sockets. A socket is selected, the hexagon end of which fits the end of the speed wrench. In the other end a piece of square stock is inserted. By this means a speed wrench is adapted for use with any of a whole set of socket wrenches.



Many people figure on the possible second-sale value of the car they buy. Hupmobile owners, when they re-sell, usually obtain prices considerably higher than are paid for other cars that originally cost about the same.

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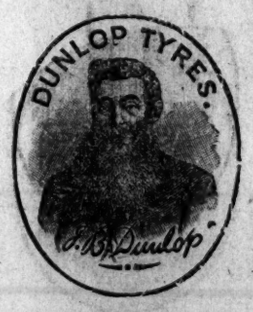
THE UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE

has not yet materialised, but—

from Pole to Pole, this

TRADE  MARK

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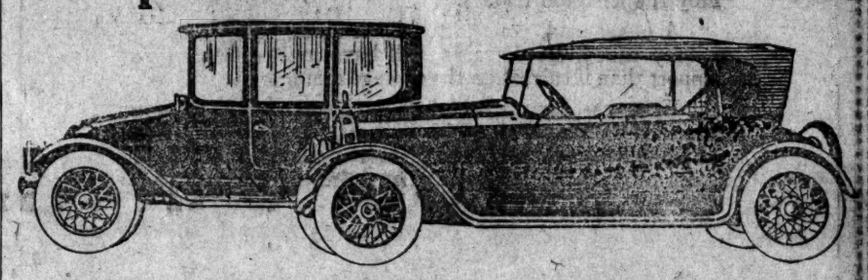

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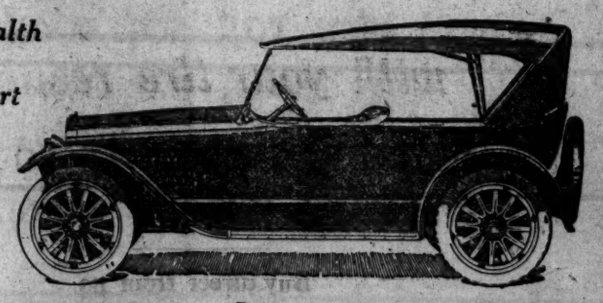

This beautiful 5-passenger Model has a 117-inch wheel-base. In all the New Models nearly 100 costly improvements are embodied.

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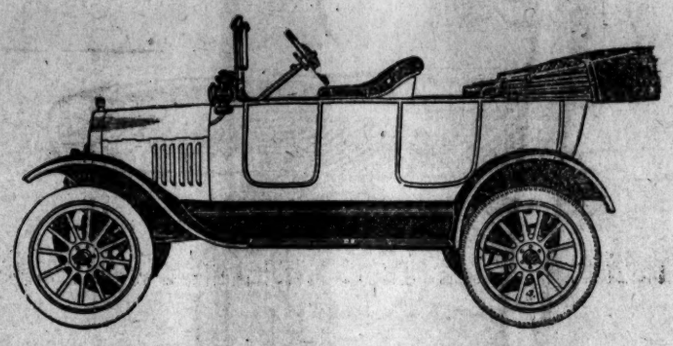
FORD FACTS



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WORK RESUMED BY FACTORIES IN ITALIAN CITIES

Bolshevism Not Feared; Fiat Plant Is Now Running Full Time

The fight between manufacturers and workers in the Italian engineering industries, which attracted so much attention by reason of the large number of men affected, has now been brought to a close and work has been resumed everywhere.

Contrary to certain reports which have been published, Italy was never in any danger of being submerged by a wave of bolshevism. The activities of a small and noisy minority of revolutionaries have received a lot of attention in the press, but the great mass of Italian workers showed their determination not to be led away by leaders who did not have the real interests of the masses at heart.

CAUSES OF CONFLICT

The cause of the conflict may be presumed as follows: Increased wages having been asked for by all the workers in the metal industries, these were refused by the manufacturers on the ground that the general state of the industry did not leave any margin for such an increase. It was pointed out to the workers that these constant increases in wages did not bring any relief, for they only tended still further to increase the cost of commodities. The men received this reply calmly, but immediately started a folded arms strike. When the the manufacturers decided to close their shops, because of the impossibility of operating them with workers who had decided not to work, the men refused to leave. No force was made use of to evict the workmen, who thus became, for the time being, masters of the whole of the engineering establishments of Italy.

When in possession of the factories, the men claimed the right to exercise a control over their management. They maintained that this was the only method by which industrial peace could be secured, for having a guarantee that they were not being exploited for the benefit of capital they would submit to a closed discipline and production would be increased.

GOVERNMENT INTERFERES

It was at this point that the Italian Government interfered by voting a law under which the workers were given a certain control in the management of the factories. The underlying principle of this was that if the workers were given the opportunity of collaborating with the management in the internal affairs of the factories, he would realise that there are limits which cannot be exceeded without entailing complete destruction, and this union of capital and labor would be likely to have a beneficial effect on economical conditions and national prosperity.

At the Fiat factory, which is the most important of the Italian automobile industry, and one of the most important engineering establishments in the whole of Italy, work has been resumed on this basis and the old management has again taken command. The new law is about to be applied, and it is hoped, and believed, that a satisfactory and permanent peace will hereby be obtained with increased production and higher general prosperity.

British Set High Record For Aviation

Seventy thousand passengers carried in 38,954 flights is the record established in England for twelve months of civilian flying ending on October 1. These flights include only those on which paid passengers were carried, and not the thousands of others made without passengers and for military purposes.

Only one fatality resulted, although there were several serious mishaps and numerous minor accidents. The figures were compiled by the British Air Ministry, which keeps a record of every flight made by military and civilian aviators.

Bay State Has Road Federation

Massachusetts has a Safe Roads federation made up of representatives of numerous organisations, including motor vehicle clubs and dealers, automobile insurance companies, chambers of commerce and regards of trade, women's organisations and others interested in the cause of preventing highway accidents.

NOT IN CHINA

The motor vehicle in ten years has done more to promote highway building in America than all other agencies combined during the previous thirty years.

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SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 9, 1921

POLICE WIN IN FIRST ROUND OF SKOTTOWE CUP

Four Good Games Are Played In Start Of Local Competition

FOOTBALL CLUB ON TOP

Engineers Beat Rangers For Third Successive Win In League

YESTERDAY'S FOOTBALL
SKOTTOWE CUP
First Round
S. F. C. 2, Recs "B" 1.
Recs A. 5, St. Xaviers 2.
Police 5, Pub. School 1.
Navy 5, Customs 2.
OTHER GAMES
Engineers 1, Rangers 0.
B. A. T. vs. International W. O. for B. A. T.

By "Whistle"

A keen wind made spectating a chilly occupation on Saturday, but the supporters of the various teams managed to warm things up by liberal applause and on the opposite, the players seemed to find it stimulating, as three of the games showed a score of five for the winners. The Police proved too strong for the Public School, and made good use of a windy second half.

The Recs. A and the Navy also had the measure of their opponents and never looked anything else but winners. It is a pity that the first round of the Cup should be marked by the display of feeling shown in the Club and Recs B. team. Self control is a sine-quanon of a good player, and lack of it will spoil any team.

The Referee may be wrong, again he may be right, any way it is his job to decide, and really he is only there to look after the doubtful points, so it is certainly up to players to do their job and leave him to do his.

SKOTTOWE CUP

The above game was played on the Police ground and resulted in an easy win for the Police.

The Boys started with the wind and this compensated for their lack of weight.

The exchanges were fairly equal and the first shot came from the School, Madar sending one in from the right which Cameron had no difficulty in stopping.

The Police right wing was working well and putting good centers across, but at this stage, Watson who was playing center, seemed unable to find himself and lost several easy chances at an open goal.

The Boys also lost several good chances in front of goal, they were passing the defence time after time, but the ball passed harmlessly across the goal mouth to be cleared by the police defence.

SCHOOLBOYS SCORE

Just before the half time whistle Madar cornered from the right, and his brother getting possession scored with a fast ground shot. This was the only goal the boys were able to register and it was not sufficient balance against the wind in the second half.

On resumption the Police had it all their own way, weight and wind were too much for the lighter team, and the game degenerated into shooting practice for the Police.

They were a long time in getting there but after Quayle opened the account with a beauty, they began to get into shape and put on four more in the last twenty minutes.

For the Police Quayle who, was playing center-forward scored three, Knight and Ling one apiece. The latter is a new player and should be a useful acquisition to his side, he is quick and always on the ball.

Carlson did well for the School in goal and during the constant bombardment of the second half he only made one error of judgement, Mussa played well at center, but he missed Johnsen who was unable to play.

S.F.C. vs. RECS B. TEAM

This game was played on the Recs ground on Saturday and resulted in a 2-1 victory for the Club.

The game was of the hard and rough variety, the Recs playing the man more than usual.

The score at full time was 1-1. An extension was decided on by the Referee and during its second half a penalty hands decision was given against the Recs. Coulcher scored from the kick and a good deal of dissatisfaction ensued owing to which the Recs goalkeeper

(Continued on Page 2)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

PANTOMIME AND BURLESQUE

Burlesque is like a winnowing machine.
It simply blows away the husks, you know;
The goodly corn is not moved by the blow.
What arrant rubbish of the claptrap school.
Has vanished—thanks to pungent ridicule.

• • •

BURLESQUE

I am reminded of these lines by the announcement recently made that the Gaiety Theater (London) will revive its old burlesques after they have been revised and rejuvenated. I wonder how many of us can carry our minds back to the days when brilliant Nellie Farren starred in such delightful nonsense as Aladdin the Second; The Bohemian Gyurl; Little Jack Shepherd and Monte Christo Junior?

Her complimentary benefit in 1898 was one of the most remarkable tributes in theatrical history to a popular actress.

• • •

Revue is dead, musical comedy has an intermittent, if waning, appeal, and not everyone can give us a "Chu Chin Chow." What will be the next fashion in things that appeal to the playgoer? I fancy it will be good, old fashioned burlesque.

It will be difficult to find writers who will equal the piquant, racy and mordant wit of H. J. Byron, Reece, Burnand and Yardley, but we can look with a certain amount of confidence to young writers like Arthur Wimperis, Basil Macdonald Hastings, A. A. Milne and Dion Clayton Calthrop to supply the material with which to work.

• • •

Nearly akin to burlesque is pantomime. Pantomime dies hard. There was a time, not so many years ago, when the London Panto. that started on Boxing Night, could look forward confidently to a run that would be only interrupted by Easter. Now-a-days it runs a merry month, and then disappears until another year has flown. But there is every bit as much enthusiasm about the telling of the fairy tale in the modern way, and as long as there are children, and grown-ups whose hearts are childlike, so long will the pantomime appeal.

At present the following pantomimes are running in London: Cinderella, Jack and Jill, Aladdin and Babes in the Wood. These are at home in the big theaters. Frank Dix, who has a perfect genius for pantomime writing, has his own versions of nearly every fairy tale being played in Edinburgh, Derby, Manchester, Kennington, Covent Garden and also at the Actors' Orphanage, for there the children will perform Mr. Dix's version of "Jack and Jill."

• • •

ALADDIN

Booking for the A.D.C.'s pantomime "Aladdin" opened on Saturday. I have seen a good number of the rehearsals and think that the merry little show should have a wide appeal. There is any amount of variety in it. Any show with players like Mrs. O'Hara (Miss May de Souza), Mrs. Chris Wingrove, Mrs. R. D. Rodgers, and Messrs. Donne, Silas and H. E. Muriel is bound to please. Then on top of this the amateurs have a conjuror in Mr. Reg. Kay, who could easily take his place among the ranks of the best professionals in that line of business. I am told that he has prepared a magic scene that ought to keep some of us guessing.

Mrs. Chris Wingrove besides playing the part of "Aladdin" has trained a troupe of eight dancers who are excellent. But there are all sorts of good things in the show. Let me just hint at the A.D.C. Quartette composed of Messrs. Dumbarton, James, Blanchard and Morrison; at a little scene monopolised by Mr. Kortright; at charming scenery painted by Mr. Peyton Griffin; at costumes executed by Mrs. Berthet; at—well that is enough! Go along and see it—and I hope you will enjoy every minute of it. It will not be the players' fault if you don't.

• • •

GREENWICH VILLAGE

John Murray Anderson is in London just now where he is busy producing a new show for the Oxford. The basis of the production will be the Greenwich Village Follies, the most popular institution, probably, in New York.

Greenwich Village, our American friends will tell us, is the art colony of the American metropolis, but the Mr. Murray Anderson, is a Britisher, who studied art at the Tree School and music with Santley.

Many of us remember the Oxford as one of the foremost of London's music halls. I supposed it held pride of place with the Pavilion and the Tivoli. Today great changes are taking place and the last vestige of the Victorian music-hall has vanished.

• • •

FIVE NIGHTS

Another new production in London, which by this time has probably been boo-ed off, was given at the Kennington late in November. I refer to the dramatisation of "The Greater Law" by Victoria Cross. The same writer is busy making plays out of the rest of her sixteen novels. She has been negotiating with one of the West End theaters to produce her "Five Nights." I fancy that a London audience will probably allow it to run just as long as its name indicates.

• • •

CRITICISM

The shortest of pithiest dramatic criticism on record was the courage of a London press-man. After the first act of a very bad piece, he saw one of his colleagues apparently leaving the theater. Catching him by the arm, he cried, "Come back, *you coward.*"

Another pregnant criticism was struck out by a member of the playgoing public. Leaving the theater with his wife after the performance he was heard to say to her: "Well, you *would* come."

RACING AS A POETIC THEME

Mr. Masefield, the poet, having celebrated fox-hunting in an admirable poem called "Reynard the Fox" has recently published another of his series of little epics on field sports.

In his "Right Royal" Mr. Masefield tells his story in heroic couplets. There is a moderately wealthy hero, who is in love with a penniless heroine, whom he intends to marry if his horse "Right Royal" wins. He has madly backed the whole of his wealth on it because of a dream he had. (Many of us do the same sort of thing.) He tells the lady, and it is here that the poet's dialogue is as human, touching and beautiful as anything he has ever written. (By the way the horse wins and the hero marries the heroine.)

A passage like the following will show the normal character of the verse:

He passed the stand where his lady stood,
His nerves were tense to the multitude;
His blood beat hard and his eyes grew dim
As he knew that some were cheering him.
Then, as he turned, at his paces' end,
There came a roar as when floods descend.
All down the straight from the crowded stands
Came the yell of voices and the clap of hands.
For with bright bay beauty that shone like flame,
The favorite horse, Sir Lopez, came.

"Right Royal" is not perfect, but no one living save Mr. Masefield could have written it.

LADY DIANA

Lady Diana Duff-Cooper, who is better known as Lady Diana Manners, is to act for the pictures, for the daughter of the Duke of Rutland has signed a contract with Stuart Blackton who proposes to produce pictures in England.

In the Spring of this year Lady Diana will take the principal parts in two Blackton films by well known British authors. Lady Diana has already had experience of film work, for a few months ago she appeared in the propaganda film "Unmarried," (issued with the approval of the National Council for the Unmarried Mother), with Lady Tree, Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck and other society people.

She also appeared in the films during the war, when she played a small part in "The Greater Love" which explained what British women did in the war, and in which Royalty appeared. This was the film which D. W. Griffin made when visiting England.

I give the following by a correspondent to the London Sunday Times:

"Who is the greatest film artist in the world?" I once asked David Worth Griffith, the greatest of all film producers.

"I know who would be," he said. "Lady Diana Duff-Cooper. But, of course, she won't act. We have tried her several times, but she is a duke's daughter. Let us compare her with the other stars."

Then one of his assistants began to criticise; and he mentioned half

(Continued on Page 2)

BITING WEATHER FAILS TO DAUNT CROWD AT RACES

Favorites Run To Form Over Heavy Track With No Real Surprises

IN AID OF WAR MEMORIAL

Proceeds To Go To Fund To Honor Shanghai Men Who Fell In War

A post-season holiday atmosphere animated the throngs of people at the Shanghai Race Club course yesterday and all those who were not daunted by the biting cold weather and stayed through the short program were rewarded by seeing an exhibition of racing of real merit. The track was heavy but in general the favorites ran to form and no real surprises were sprung in any of the four events.

The entire proceeds of the day are to be donated by the Race Club to the fund being raised for Shanghai's War Memorial.

In the opening race, The New Year Cup, for all China ponies at a mile and a quarter Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's chestnut Oriole and Messrs. Sky and Hicking's grey Mazurek were even favorites, but the Oriole, finishing second, was forced to yield to Mr. C. T. Chu's chestnut Twenty-two Carat by a length and a half and Mazurek falled even to show in the race. Rouble finished third in this race.

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's calico The Curlew was the long favorite in the second race The New Year Handicap for China ponies griffins of 1920. In the running however The Curlew lost by a length to Mr. Meguro's chestnut Kongo, which had not been seriously figured in the betting while Rupee Bill finished in third place.

In the two final races the favorites justified all expectations. In the third, The New Year Scramble for all China ponies at 5 furlongs, Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's chestnut Hawk won handily by a length from Play Thing with Victoria Third. In the final race, The New Year Sprint Race, for griffins of 1920 at 5 furlongs Mr. Wakelam's grey Marlow, the long favorite won by something less than a length from Mr. Lamerton's grey Moonlighter which had not been regarded as a likely contender. Trylle II finished third.

SUMMARIES

The summary follows:

1.—The New Year Cup.—Winner, $250 and the Cup. Second, $100. Third, $50. For all China ponies. A Cup will also be presented to the winning Jockey.—One mile and a quarter.

lbs.

Mr. C. C. Chu's ch. Twenty-two Carat, Mr. Vida .....155—1
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's ch. The Oriole, Mr. Hill ..162—2
Mr. Renniks' grey Rouble, Mr. Sleap .....157—3

Also ran.—Shanghai Sycee, late Shanghai Dahlia, (Mr. W. Wu), Exchequer Bill, (Mr. White), The Mystery Bird, (Mr. Eastwood), Striped Tiger, (Mr. S. Soo), Mazurek, (Mr. Heard), Sidelight, (Mr. Hitch), Triumph, (Mr. Crokam), Strathfarrar, (Mr. Bremner) Pilgrim (Mr. Knoll).

Time: 2:51 1-5.

Won by a length and a half, one length.

Pari-mutuel.—For Win, $33.90, for place 1st $10.20, 2nd $9.90, 3rd $12.70.

Cash sweep.—1st 167, 2nd 138, 3rd 8. Unplaced.—737, 467, 627, 504, 243, 1, 55, 172 and 17.

2.—The New Year Handicap.—Winner, $250. Second, $100. Third, $50. A Handicap for China ponies.—One mile and a quarter.

lbs.

Mr. Meguro's ches. Kongo, Mr. J. Liou .....150—1
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's sk. The Curlew, Mr. Hill ..160—2
Messrs. Gubbay and Hickling's ch. Rupee Bill, Mr. White ...152—3

Also ran.—Commoniand, (Mr. A. N. Dallas), Invanhoe, (Mr. Herper), Astral, (Mr. Y. Wong), Florina, (Mr. Crokam), Struma, (Mr. Vida), Churchill, (Mr. Heard). Islington, (Mr. L. W. Yu), Strathcarron, (Mr. Bremner), Lahama, (Mr. Huithen), Father John, (Mr. Bauld).

Time: 2:49 1-5.

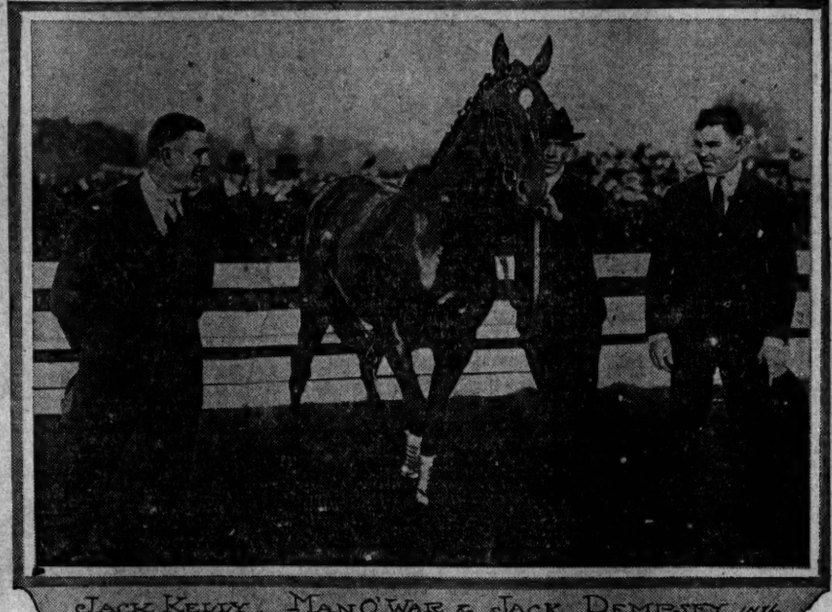
Won by one length, a half length.

Pari-mutuel.—For Win, $31.15, for place 1st $10.50, 2nd $7.40, 3rd $18.50.

Cash sweep.—1st 250, 2nd 165, 3rd 511. Unplaced.—30, 67, 123,

(Continued on Page 2)

-:- "Three World's Champions" -:-



Three world's champions, absolute monarchs of their own fields, photographed together at the opening session of the Rose Tree Hunt Club's race meet at Media, Pa. Man o' War, Samuel Biddle's peerless thoroughbred, and rated as the greatest racer in the world, shared the spotlight at the annual meet with Jack Dempsey, heavyweight champion, and Jack Kelly, world's single and doubles rowing champion.

AMERICAN LADS BOW TO Y.M.C.A. BASKETBALLERS

Chinese Quintet Continues Winning Streak, Copping Ninth Victory

The Chinese Y.M.C.A. continued its winning streak by cinching last night its ninth consecutive victory. This time the opposing quintet that went under was the American School. The final score stood at 49 to 23 in favor of the Chinese. The tilt was staged at the "Y" Gym, Mr. P. Haskell refereeing.

It was a fast game from beginning to end. A huge crowd thronged the galleries to see the victorious five cop its ninth straight. Liu played a great game, scoring ten goals from the field and three from the foul line. Tom Chang placed a couple of surprise goals, while D. M. Wu also starred.

For the visiting team, Squires and Duff both did well.

Details of the match follow:

Y. M. C. A. 49		American School 23
Tom Chang	lf	R. Squires
D. M. Wu	rf	R. Duff
M. T. Liu	c	C. Duff
J. Wong	lg	H. Walters
T. T. Zee	rg	P. Chase

Goals from floor: Chang, 6; Wu, 5; Liu, 10; Wong, 1; Zee, 1; Squires, 7; R. Duff, 3; C. Duff, 1.

Goals from fouls: Liu, 3; Squires, 1.

Timer—Joe. Referee—Haskell. Umpire—T. D. Chang, Scorer—H. D. Ling.

YANKEE SOCCER MEN STARTING PRACTICE SOON

Americans Will Enter Team In Internationals Series Beginning Saturday

The Americans are to enter a soccer football team in the International series and present indications point to a strong eleven to represent the U.S.A. against England, Scotland and Portugal. The men will practice daily at noon beginning tomorrow. Practice sessions will be held at the Police Ground.

Among these eligible for the eleven are: W. Gary of the St. Xavier's team, goal; Harry Ollerdessen and P. Oliveros, fullbacks; W. T. Noble, rhb; Vic Elliott, chb; E. T. McQuade, former New York high school star, lhb; Brewster of the American School, ol; J. MacLachlan of the Recs, il; Jimmy Katz, center, and Hudson of the American school, outside left; G. MacLachlan, T. Kabelitz, G. Canda, L. Canda, Charley Glauque and others.

All those named and others interested are urged to be on hand for practice tomorrow noon. Any who desire to play should send their names to the Sporting Editor of THE CHINA PRESS.

S.P.S. Boxing Tournament Is Closed; Tri-School Meet As Semi-Annual Event, Plan

Manly Art Is Incentive To Clean Living And Higher Morals, Declare Speakers In Congratulating Boys On Splendid Exhibition

Boxing as an incentive to clean living was the theme of speakers who addressed the crowd which witnessed the whirlwind bouts that were staged at the Public School for Boys yesterday afternoon as the concluding events in the annual three-days contests held by that institution.

So great was the enthusiasm over the matches and so evident was the benefit that the youngsters have reaped from their activities in the squared circle that a movement was at once set on foot to interest the boys of the Trinity and Hanbury Schools in the manly art to an extent that semi-annual tri-school meetings will be possible.

PRIZE WINNERS

S. P. S. Bantam Championship and Trophy.—Johansen. Prize presented by Mr. Robest Rose. Second—Young. Prize presented by Messrs. Squires Bingham and Co.

S. P. S. Flyweight Championship and Trophy.—Cooke. Prize presented by Mr. Henry Lester. Second—Deitrich. Prize presented by Mr. P. W. Bennett.

S. P. S. Midget Championship and Trophy.—Nobiston, R. Prize presented by Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd. Second—Stanion. Prize presented by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.

Johansen led all the way through the four rounds but Young put up a plucky defense and the work in the third and fourth frames was exceptionally good.

Cooke forced the fighting while Dietrich depended on footwork, a good head and a strong punch. The bout was even at the end of the fourth and the judges called for an extra session of one round.

MIDGET CHAMPION

Tiny Nobiston once more showed himself to be a comer whose progress in the game of fisticuffs will be watched with interest. He gave away weight to his opponent but at no time was in danger of losing the bout. Stanion, as plucky if not quite so skilled as his lighter opponent, gave an exhibition that won him tremendous applause at the end of the fourth.

Following an interval three special contests were staged. Selmsen, of the S. P. S., won in four rounds of clean fighting from Wittsack, formerly of Hanbury school.

White, of H. M. S. Foxglove got the decision over Toledo, a civilian, in a spectacular bout.

Dawson of H. M. S. Kinsha was victor over Tyler of H. M. S. Foxglove in an added event of four rounds.

Presentation of prizes was made by Judge Skinner Turner of the British Supreme Court on behalf of Mrs. G. M. Billings who was prevented by illness from being present. Mr. Billings, head master of the school, made a brief address in which he stressed the importance of boxing to clean living and good morals and Judge Skinner Turner had a few words to say in the same vein.

MR. MATHEWS REFEREES

Mr. G. E. Matthews served as referee, the judges were Messrs. C. E. Shepherd and E. H. Gilson, the time-keeper was Mr. P. W. Bennett, the honorary surgeons were Drs. R. J. Marshall, J. E. Murray and E. G. Gauntlett and the Promoter and Master of Cermonies was Mr. G. H. Parkes. In their addresses the speakers gave Mr. Parkes full credit for the success of the afternoon's entertainment and at the conclusion of the presentations the assembled boys cheered him lustily. They also gave cheers for Judge Skinner Turner, Mr. Billings and the others who had aided in the presentation of the bouts.

In addition to the regularly scheduled prizes trophies were posted by Mr. Shepherd for two special events and consolation gifts were distributed to the losers on behalf of Miss L. C. Shepherd.

It was also announced that Mr. Spunt had presented a check for $75 to be expended for prizes and upon learning that all had been supplied had suggested a souvenir for each participant in the match. Each boxer was presented with a silver pencil and the remainder of the money is to be diverted to the treasury of the Junior Division of the proposed new Boxing Club.

Bill Donovan Is Boss Of Phillies

William ("Wild Bill") Donovan, former big league pitching star, today signed a contract to manage the Philadelphia National League team next year, succeeding Gavvy Cravath.

Idaho Wants To Play U.S.C. Football Team

Los Angeles, December 10.—The challenge of the University of Southern California to any college or university football team in the United States for a great game at Los Angeles next Thanksgiving day, has been answered by the University of Idaho, it has been announced by Henry Bruce, Trojan graduate manager.

Bruce said the Trojans preferred to play that day with an Eastern or Middle Western team and would make no definite answer to Idaho until after January 10.

SAILORS LOSE TO SHANGHAI BY 25-0 SCORE

Civilian Football Men Romp Away With Charity Game

BIG CROWD TURNS OUT

Contest Furnishes Plenty Of Interest Despite One-sidedness

Score another set-back for the U.S. Naval program. Not, however, this time due to a reactionary Senate, or a chorus of whiskered representatives from the irrigation districts.

The obstruction in the present instance was provided by the flock of husky civilians rounded up hereabouts to furnish opposition for the football experts of the U.S.S. New Orleans. And considerable obstruction they proved to be, for when the returns were all in and tabulated it appeared that the landlubbers had rolled up a 25 to zero score against the landing party.

Yesterday's game was a success from practically every angle, barring possibly that of the U.S.N. O., and despite the lopsided appearance of the figures provided plenty of excitement and interest for the crowd. The crowd was large, and a good many dollars must have been garnered for the Women's Famine Relief Society. The American School was there en masse, with the orthodox collection of football yells, the sailors from the American ships in port were there ditto, and the Arsenal Band was there also in at least one sense of the word.

The sailors were badly outweighted in the contest, particularly for the style of play they employed—making little use of the open game—but they fought pluckily throughout and, all things considered, did well to hold their heavy opponents to the score mentioned. Individually they displayed some brilliant work. Capt. Paillou, for instance, until he was forced out of the game by an injured hip, was an incessant stumbling block for Shanghai's backs, while Joseph, at tackle, also did a lot to stave off Shanghai touchdowns.

For the civilians Rodger, Wilhoit, Maloney and Earle—Who was also injured, suffering a sprained ankle—were the most consistent ground-gainers. The team was a bit ragged in defense, but as the ball was in Navy territory most of the time, they had no special cause for worry. Three of Shanghai's touchdowns were notched by Capt. Cy Wilhoit, Maloney getting the fourth.

The details were as follows:

Maloney kicked off out of bounds. The second attempt was caught by Paillou, who carried the ball back to Navy's 30-yard line. On Navy's first down the ball was fumbled, Shanghai recovering. Earle carried the ball round left end for 15 yards. Shanghai made 5 yards on first down. Rodger made 5 more through tackle and Hutchinson skirted right end for 6. Maloney went through tackle for 4 yards on the first down and on the second fumbled after a bad pass, Navy recovering.

Warner made a yard for the Navy through guard and they lost two on the next when Glauque broke through. An attempted forward pass, Paillou to Joseph, was intercepted and on fourth down the ball went over to Shanghai after no gain.

Shanghai lost a yard on the first play, then Rodger flitted round right end for 11½ yards and first down. Hutchinson made four yards through left tackle. Maloney, on a fake forward pass, negotiated 15 yards by skirting left end. A forward pass, Maloney to Wilhoit, was intercepted and Rodger was stopped for no gain by Joseph on second down. Maloney booted the ball over the goal line to a touchback and Navy took the ball over on the 25-yard line.

PAILLOU HAS BUSY DAY

Navy lost 5 yards trying to circle right end. With the goal line under him Paillou kicked to Maloney, who ran the ball to the Navy 30-yard line and was stopped by the everpresent Paillou.

Rodger made 10 yards and first down around left end, Paillou again doing the stopping. Hutchinson made a yard through right tackle. On the same play repeated he was stopped for no gain by Joseph, who was very much in the game. Wilhoit, on a trick end-around play, crossed the line for the first touchdown. Maloney failed at goal. Score—Shanghai 6, Navy 0.

Maloney kicked off to Warner, who was tackled on Navy's 40-yard line. Paillou kicked out of bounds and it was Shanghai's ball in the center of the field. Hutchinson made 3 yards through

left tackle—stopped by Joseph. Shanghai lost the ball when Earle fumbled, Schuff recovering.

After an intercepted forward pass Moore went through center for seven yards and on another attempted line buck the sailors lost four yards. A pass netted 10 yards and the ball went over.

Glauque made 2 yards on an end run. Wilhoit took one of Maloney's passes for a 25-yard gain. Rodger made a yard, stopped by Watson in a splendid tackle. The Navy held well and Maloney lost a yard. Hill stopped Wilhoit, who made a single yard. Maloney attempted a drop-kick which went wide of the bars, and it was Navy's ball on their 25-yard line.

SHANGHAI SCORES AGAIN

The sailors failed to gain on first down and on the second attempted a forward pass which Maloney caught. Glauque made 15 yards around end. Gains by Rodger and Maloney netted 7 yards and on third down a fumble recovered by Newman might have cost Shanghai the ball but for Newman's being offside. Navy was penalised 5 yards and on the next down Maloney carried the ball over for the second touchdown, failing at goal. Score—Shanghai 12, Navy 0.

On the kick-off Hill fumbled but the ball was recovered by Warner, who was stopped on his 10-yard line. Paillou and Warner could make only 2 yards and on the next play Paillou fumbled and Stovall fell on the ball back of the line but Shanghai was penalised for holding and it was Navy's ball again on their 30-yard line. After two unavailing tries at the line Paillou kicked to Earle and the first half closed with the ball in the center of the field. Score—Shanghai 12; Navy 0.

In the second half Navy substituted Phillippi for Troki and Fanski for Chafee. Maloney, after first kicking over the line, booted to Moore, who was tackled on the 30-yard line. Glauque broke through on the first play and stopped the Navy for a one-yard loss. A pass failing and no gain on third down, Paillou kicked to Maloney on the 45-yard line. Three successive gains by Glauque, and Wilhoit put the ball on Navy's 1-yard line, where Shanghai was penalised 5 yards for offside. Navy braced and took the ball on downs.

RODGER IN LONG GAINS

Failing to gain, Navy kicked and the ball was down in the center of the field. Hutchinson made a yard around end. Rodger made eight around the other wing. Maloney made it first down. After an intercepted pass Hutchinson failed to gain and Rodger took the ball forward 15 yards on an end run. Shanghai was forced to kick after two attempts to gain had failed and a fumble had cost 2 yards.

On Navy's first down Maloney caught a forward pass and advanced 10 yards. Shanghai made 5 yards on first down and Rodger added 4 on the second. A forward pass failed but Rodger made the required distance on last down Hutchinson and Rodger gained 3 yards and then a pretty pass, Maloney to Glauque, put the ball within striking distance of Navy's goalline and Wilhoit crashed through tackle and across the line. Maloney failed at goal. Score—Shanghai 18, Navy 0.

Maloney kicked off and it was Navy's ball on the 30-yard line. Paillou kicked on the first down and Earle returned the ball to the 40-yard line. Rodger failed to gain an end run and a forward pass to Wilhoit netted a good gain as the quarter ended.

Boone went out of the game when the last quarter started, Smith going to left guard. Glauque to left tackle and Hewitt taking left end. On first and second downs Hutchinson and Maloney made 5 yards. Rodger was tackled for a three-yard loss. A forward pass to Wilhoit and a fumble cost Shanghai the ball on Navy's 10-yard line and Paillou kicked out of danger on first down. Shanghai being downed in the center of the field.

BOTH QUARTERBACKS HURT

The plucky, hard-tackling Navy quarterback was forced to leave the game with an injured hip at this stage.

Shanghai lost five yards on first down and Earle was forced out with a badly injured ankle. Neal went to right end, Wilhoit shifting to fullback and Maloney going in as quarter.

Shanghai had 20 yards to make. A forward pass, Maloney to Rodger, and gains by Hutchinson and Maloney put the ball on the Navy 9-yard line and on fourth down Wilhoit took the ball around end for the last touchdown. Maloney kicked goal. Score—Shanghai 25, Navy 0.

Maloney kicked off and the Navy was stopped on the 20-yard line. Navy failed to gain on first two downs. Shanghai was penalised 5 yards for offside but Navy lost the ball on downs.

Rodger made two yards on an end run and the game ended as Neal took a long forward pass from Maloney. Final Score—Shanghai 25, Navy 0.

LINE-UP OF TEAMS

New Orleans		Shanghai	
Troki	le	Wilhoit (Capt.)	re
Phillippi	le	Neal	re
Joseph	lt	Marsden	rt
Watson	lg	Stovall	rg
Schuff	c	Anderson	c
Chafee	rg	Boone	lg
Fanski	rg	Smith	lg
Newman	rt	Smith (Glauque	lt
Pinson,	re	Glauque Hewitt	le
Paillou (Capt.)	qb	Earle	qb
Moore	qb	Maloney	qb
Moore	lhb	Hutchinson	lhb
Hill	rhb	Rodger	rhb
Warner	fb	Maloney Warner	fb

The officials were—Referee, J. E. Doyle; Umpire, Emerson; Field Judge, Dudley Burrows; Head Linesman, G. M. Neale. Linesmen, Lieut. Royar and Hewitt.

The Navy team was consoled last night by a turkey dinner at the Navy Y. M. C. A. and began formulating plans for revenge. There's talk of another game next Saturday and the sailors say there'll be a different tale to tell after the next match.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

NO SMARTY I NEVER HEARD OF THE SCOTCHMAN THAT BOUGHT TWO DRINKS IN A ROW
AND YOU NEVER WILL HAW HAW HAW HAW
AS SHAKESPEARE SAID PRICES LIKE THE RITZ SERVICE ON THE FRITZ
I THINK THAT MOST OF THESE SODA CLERKS SHOULD BE IN VODE-VILLE
MILK 25c
SODA 20c
NUT
SPECIAL SATURDAY
THAT DUMB BELL WANT THE ELEGANT CARD BOARD FOLDING BED
INDOOR SPORTS
TRYING TO GET A SODA WHEN THE SLINGER WORK NEAR THE GIRL AT THE CANDY COUNTER
Ad-12-1

Letters To The Sporting Editor.

THE E. C. I. A. A. TITLE

Sporting Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir—With reference to the article in The China Press of Jan. 6 concerning the E.C.I.A.A., as captain of the Fuhtan College I should like to say that our team considers that it has been most unfairly treated in not being allowed to play St. John's University.

We have only lost one match to Nanyang and that was at the beginning of the season before our team had time to settle down.

Since then we have not lost a match. We beat Soochow, last year's champions, 1-0 and have also drawn 0-0 with the Police 1st XI, drawn 1-1 with the Hawkins, team and beaten the Customs 3-0.

If this does not make us good enough to play St. Johns when shall we be good enough?

We also are of the opinion that it would be far more fair if the various Colleges played in a League such as the Shanghai Football Association League where all have a chance, or play in a competition similar to the Skottowe Cup tourney.

If we lost a match with a side it is not to say that they can beat us if we play again.

As an instance I would quote the Police team, which lost all their matches in the Shanghai League and the St. Xavier's team which had not lost a match, yet when the two teams met, the Police won 4-0.

Hoping you will insert our grievance in your valuable paper.

I am, Sir,
Yours truly,
K. Z. CHANG.
Captain of the Futan Team.

P.S.—We attach the reasons given for not allowing us to play St. John's. Do you think they are fair?

Mr. Y. Tsang,
The Secretary,
Athletic Association,
Fuhtan University.

Dear Sir.—I have taken up the matter with E. C. I. A. A. Football Committee of Futan playing St. John's, challenging the latter's claim to hold the 1920 championship.

The committee is not in favor of arranging for such a game for the following reasons:

1. Fu-tan cannot justly claim *second* place in the standing of the teams as Nanyang has virtually a better claim to that place.

2. Fuhtan was defeated by Nanyang by a decisive margin, whereas St. John's played three games with Nanyang and did not lose any of them.

3. Even supposing Fuhtan won such a game the championship would not go to her, but would still belong to St. John's by a better right than would be asserted by any other team, including Fuhtan. The percentage basis clearly shows this.

4. A challenge game is justified only if there is reasonable doubt in the minds of the committee as to which is the best team, or in the minds of people who have followed the games of the season. No such doubts have been expressed except by Fuhtan.

As Chairman of the Football Committee, I beg to state that the decision of the committee is unanimous. So you will have to try next year's season to play St. John's and the other institutions during the regular season rather than wait until the regular season is over.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) E. KELHFER,
Chairman.

Police Win In First Round Of Cup

(Continued from Page 1)

was ordered off the field by the Referee.

No further scoring resulted and the somewhat unpleasant game finisher as stated above. Other Skottawe results: Recs. A. Team 5, St. Xaviers 2; Navy 5, Customs 2.

B. A. T. vs. INTERNATIONAL

In this game, only seven Internationals turned out so the game went by default to the B. A. T.

ENGINEERS vs. RANGERS

This game was played at Hongkew park and resulted in a win for the engineers by a margin of one goal.

The Engineers started off with nine men and the wind, the latter was out to spoil football and a rather scrappy game ensued.

It seemed impossible to control the ball and this fact produced the only goal of the match which was scored by one of the Rangers backs through his own goal.

In the second half, the Engineers found themselves, and put up a fine defence, despite the wind and the Rangers they kept their goal intact and won the game 1-0.

This is the third successive victory achieved by the Engineers. It looks as if they were getting into form for their cup match with the Football Club which will be coming off soon.

HARRIERS TRAIN

The Shanghai Harriers' Club had a splendid training run around Kiangwan yesterday. Mr. C. C. Reneman led the fast pack and Mr. W. Goodhind the slow pack. There will be another run next Saturday.

SEND YOUR SUITS

American football men are requested to return their suits to Mr. John J. Knowlan, 17 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

CUBS START MARCH 3

March 3 today was selected by the Chicago National League Club as the date on which the team will start for Pasadena, Cal., for the spring training.

Tientsin Paper Hunters Foiled By Heavy Snows

Tientsin, Jan. 7.—A heavy fall of snow last Thursday followed by intermittent falls on Friday and Saturday made it impossible to hold the New Year hunt at Tientsin on Sunday as scheduled. The next Hunt will probably take place on Sunday and will be laid by the Acting Master, Mr. Commons, winner of the Christmas Hunt.

In the interests of sport we hope to see one of our American riders "come through" in the near future for a win. Several of them mounted on only average ponies have stuck gamely to the paper and come within a few yards of winning only to lose by merest chance at the flags. Joe Swann has ridden into the first six consistently, was second once and fell close home when leading the last Hunt. Mr. Shirrell has been nosed out twice for Heavyweight although he also has managed, in spite of his weight, to get into the sextette. Miss Fogg, one of the ablest horsewomen here, has been the most consistent of her sex and has kept close up with the field in almost every run.

Given good racing "hacks," our democratic cousins would show as clean a pair of heels to the field as some of the recent winners.

One of these bright days we will have our Cossack friend in the pack and although we enthusiastic observers at the flags will miss the performances now in order the pack should find added diversion on the chase.

GOSSIP OF THE PACK

One or two comments have been made recently on the art of following paper with reference to the knack of keeping glued to it wherever, and into or over whatever, it may lead. There is a great element of chance in paper chasing with wilful China ponies and if the animals swerve away from obstacles one cannot blame them, and moreover, if the rider is sportingly anxious to keep up with the hunt and does not insist that his pony go back and clear the jump properly one cannot blame the rider either. It's the luck of the hunt. The China pony is an uncertain quantity. It may refuse to jump objects it ordinarily takes in its stride and may balk simple ditches and clear hazardous mounds just as its mood determines and no rider in this land can tell always what a China pony is liable to do under all circumstances. Only last week a pony in the Mid-Winter Meeting refused to jump an ordinary ditch and yet the same pony won a ten mile Paper Hunt a few days previously.

LADIES SHOW INTEREST

A Paper Hunt is a sporting event and the participants are all equally good sportsmen under prevailing conditions. If a few corners are missed here and there because the ponies swerve away towards the leaders or shy at unusual objects it cannot be helped. Animals naturally will endeavor to close up on others ahead by cutting across sharp turns. They are not drilled soldiers, who march up to a given turning point and wheel on a sharp pivot.

The same experience happens to all riders throughout the season and if there happens to be any one who persistently omits to play the game as it should be played, why, in the long run he is no better, and probably much worse off in every way, by his lack of sportsmanship.

A word may be put in here for the continual interest shown in Hunts by the ladies, who in the face of not always pleasant weather conditions very graciously attend and support the sport by their presence severally as spectators, participants or by presenting prizes. Gentlemen,—the Ladies!—

O. D. R.

HANKOW XMAS HUNT

The Paper hunt on Christmas day was well attended by both spectators and riders. The paper was laid by Mr. Dupree, Master of the Hunt, and it proved a most enjoyable event. The country is in excellent condition and the going was quite fast. There were numerous good jumps and several riders came to grief at some of the large ones. Mr. A. M. Cannan was an easy winner on his steeplechaser York, Mr. Moro came in second on Atsuto II, closely followed by Messrs. O'Brien on Scion, J. Cannan on Inniskilling, and J. Rasmussen on Artful Dodger.

At The Theaters

One of the biggest film successes of the season is the current offering at The Apollo Theater, The Devil's Pass Key," which has been playing to crowded houses and due to the fact that many have been unable to see the picture the management by request will continue the offering for several days and it will be the feature of the program tonight.

At today's matinee at the Apollo the popular star Blanche Sweet is to be seen in a picture in which she has scored a big success in the States, "A Woman of Pleasure."

Opening next Thursday at the Apollo Rex Beach's "Laughing Bill Hyde" in which Will Rogers is star, will be presented.

Today's matinee offering at the Isis theater will consist of new episodes of the serial "The Great Radium Mystery." The feature of the Isis Bill tonight will be "In The Hollow of Her Hand" with Alice Brady in the stellar role. Further episodes of "The Great Radium Mystery" are to be offered on the Isis bill opening tomorrow.

"Little Miss Optimist," which has been scoring heavily at the Olympic Theater with Vivian Martin as star, is to be the main offering of tonight's Olympic bill which also includes a clever Mack Sennett comedy, "Ladies First," and also a Burton Holmes picture. Clara Kimball Young in "The Savage Woman" comes to the Olympic opening Tuesday, and a feature of particular interest in another Olympic offering for the coming week, a series of violin recitals by Mischa Weisbrod, the 13-year-old boy-marvel musician. These recitals open January 13.

Included in the noteworthy coming offerings will be the appearance of Mischa Elman, who has been called the world's greatest violinist, who is to appear in two grand concerts to be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday and Saturday, February 1 and 5.

Shanghai Taxi Company
YELLOW AND BLACK
NORTH 2591 CENTRAL

Shanghai Inter-Club Billiards League. (Week Ending Jan. 8th.)

MASONIC VS. CUSTOMS

J. W. Prince	300	G. B. Stormes	296
R. Phillips	300	T. Mellows	236
C. Dewing	300	F. Stormes	253
T. E. Poignand	300	N. Travers	228
F. W. Jones	300	W. Nash	151
	1500		1169

F. Stormes made a break of 58.

MUNICIPAL VS. M. E. INST.

C. W. Higgs	274	J. E. Grant	300
J. A. Quayle	300	Geo. Alexander	292
R. W. Yorke	188	H. S. Smyth	300
A. L. Biggs	226	G. M. Boyes	300
D. McAlister	230	J. E. Wilson	300
	1218		1492

LUSITANO VS. POWHATTAN

G. M. P. Remedios	300	C. S. Peacock	135
E. D. Bush	300	H. E. Brewer	222
J. P. Campos	300	E. H. Heath	242
J. M. C. Lopes	300	P. H. Cobb	150
C. M. P. Remedios	274	G. O. Wootten	300
	1474		1049

LEAGUE TABLE

Teams	Scores Points for	Against	Teams	Scores Points for	Against
Lusitano	10 7410	5134	Powhattan	6 6680	6750
M. E. Inst.	6 7023	5699	Customs	2 5283	7198
Masonic	6 6662	6425	Municipal	0 5502	7354

BITING WEATHER FAILS TO DAUNT CROWD AT RACES

(Continued from Page 1)

695, 185, 29, 707, 645, 477, 810 and 195.

3.—The New Year Scramble.—Winner, $250. Second, $100. Third, $50. For all China ponies.—Five furlongs.

lbs.

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's ch. The Hawk, Mr. Sleap..160—1
Messrs. Harry and Joe's grey Play Thing, Mr. Moller .....158—2
Messrs. C. J. and H. O. White's p'haid Victoria, Mr. D. S. Li.154—3

Also ran.—Sideway, (Mr. W. Wu), Brown Leghorn, (Mr. T. U. Yih), White Fox, (Mr. Vida), Salaro, (Mr. Knoll), The Wise Bird, (Mr. Braud), Evening Star, (Mr. L. Sih), Cadzow's Glen, (Mr. Bauld), Nights of Old, (Mr. Rowe), Sir Lamerpck, (Mr. Crokam), Wild Shot, (Mr. Bremner).

Time: 1:18 1-5.

Won by one length, one length. Pari-mutuel.—For win, $14.00, for place 1st $7.50, 2nd $10.70, 3rd $8.70.

Cash sweep.—1st 833, 2nd 788, 3rd 214. Unplaced.—794, 814, 664, 347, 762, 162, 710, 557, 532 and 69.

4.—The New Year Sprint Race.—Winner, $250. Second, $100. Third, $50. For China ponies.—Five furlongs.

lbs.

Mr. Wakelam's grey Marlow, Mr. Hill ....158—1
Mr. Lamerton's grey Moonlighter, Mr. Dalgarno .....163—2
Mr. Mailliw's sp. wh. Trylle II, Mr. Heard .....155—3

Also ran.—Nyanza, (Mr. Knoll), Full House, (Mr. J. Liou), Kailan, (Mr. Sweeting), Hopeful Thing, (Mr. D. S. Li), Greyhound, (Mr. Corke), Prespa, (Mr. Eastwood), Cuckfield, (Mr. Morriss), Toc Emma, (Mr. Moller), Penvere, (Mr. Hulthen), Coriander, (Mr. Liddell), Coriolanus, (Mr. Bremner), Tivoli, (Mr. Crokam).

Time: 1:19 3-5.

Won by three-quarters of a length, a half length.

Pari-mutuel.—For win, $12.40, for place, 1st $8.20, 2nd $29.20, 3rd 11.10.

Cash sweep.—1st 847, 2nd 724, 3rd 722. Unplaced.—625, 682, 449, 893, 828, 429, 350, 224, 25, 715, 39 and 218.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

the great female stars of the world. I won't mention their names, because—well, I have visited them in Los Angeles, and, besides, it wouldn't be fair.

"——has a beautiful walk and a wonderful figure, but she cannot wear clothes," he said. "They do not look right on her. That is why her child studies show her as a supreme genius. There is nothing to take her away from her art.

"—— again, hasn't a good walk." Then he became hard. "She walks like a duck," he said. Alan Dale couldn't have been bitterer over Bernhardt. "Compare her with Lady Diana, whom I have met several times in London, and whom I have tested on the screen. She cannot approach her in personal magnetism. Lady Diana has more vitality. That is her secret.

"——, too, wonderful as she is, cannot stand right."

FILM GENIUS

This is super-criticism, of course, that which the public does not understand.

"But Lady Diana," he went on, "if she hadn't been born where she was, would be the greatest motion picture actress in the world. She is so sensitive in the nostrils; that's where film genius shows.

"The first time I saw her she swept into the room as I have never seen a woman sweep before. No motion picture actress can do it. The rich color of her oval face adorns a classic beauty which tapers perfectly towards the chin and displays birth and breeding. You could 'shoot' her in any possible way and her face would be perfect." I like that word "shoot."

Bob Folwell Will Coach Navy Again

Bob Folwell, former University of Pennsylvania football star, who coached the Navy team in the season just closed, has signed a contract to handle the Navy gridiron warriors again next season.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Their wonderful action keeps the system in perfect order. In obstinate cases of suppression they will be found a speedy cure. Those who have been unsuccessful in obtaining relief from other remedies should try these pills. Of all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

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Refracting and Manufacturing
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
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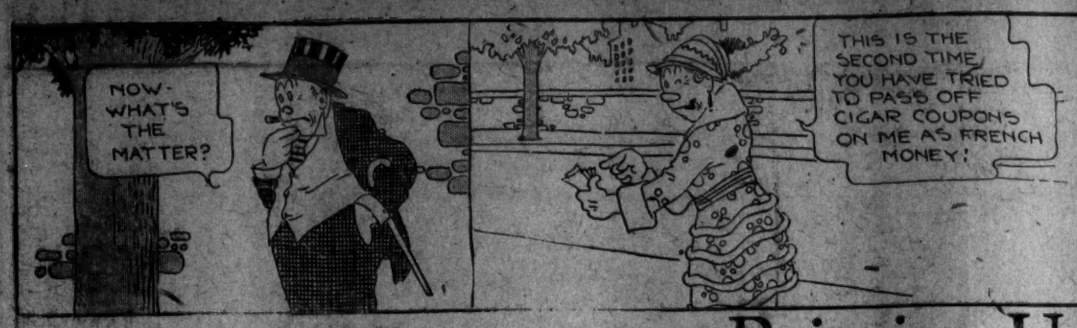
The same superlative quality as other well known brands manufactured by Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.
Also obtainable in packets of ten cigarettes...



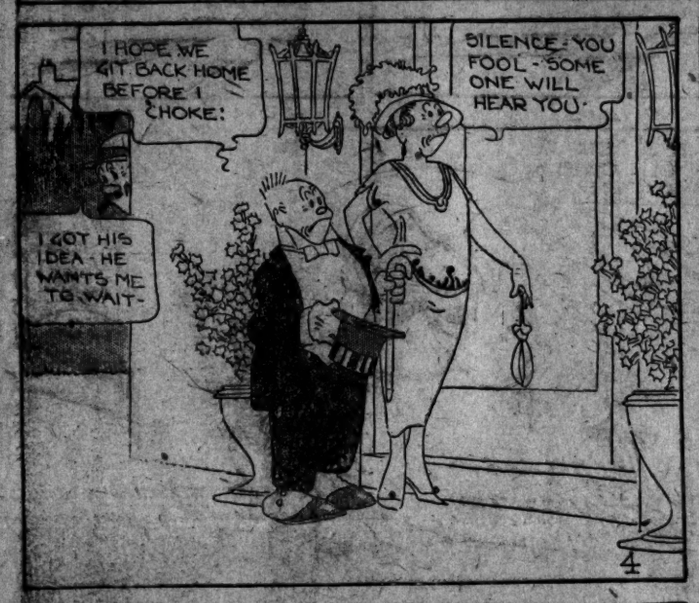
Comic Picture Section

Sunday, January 9th, 1921

Bringing Up Father

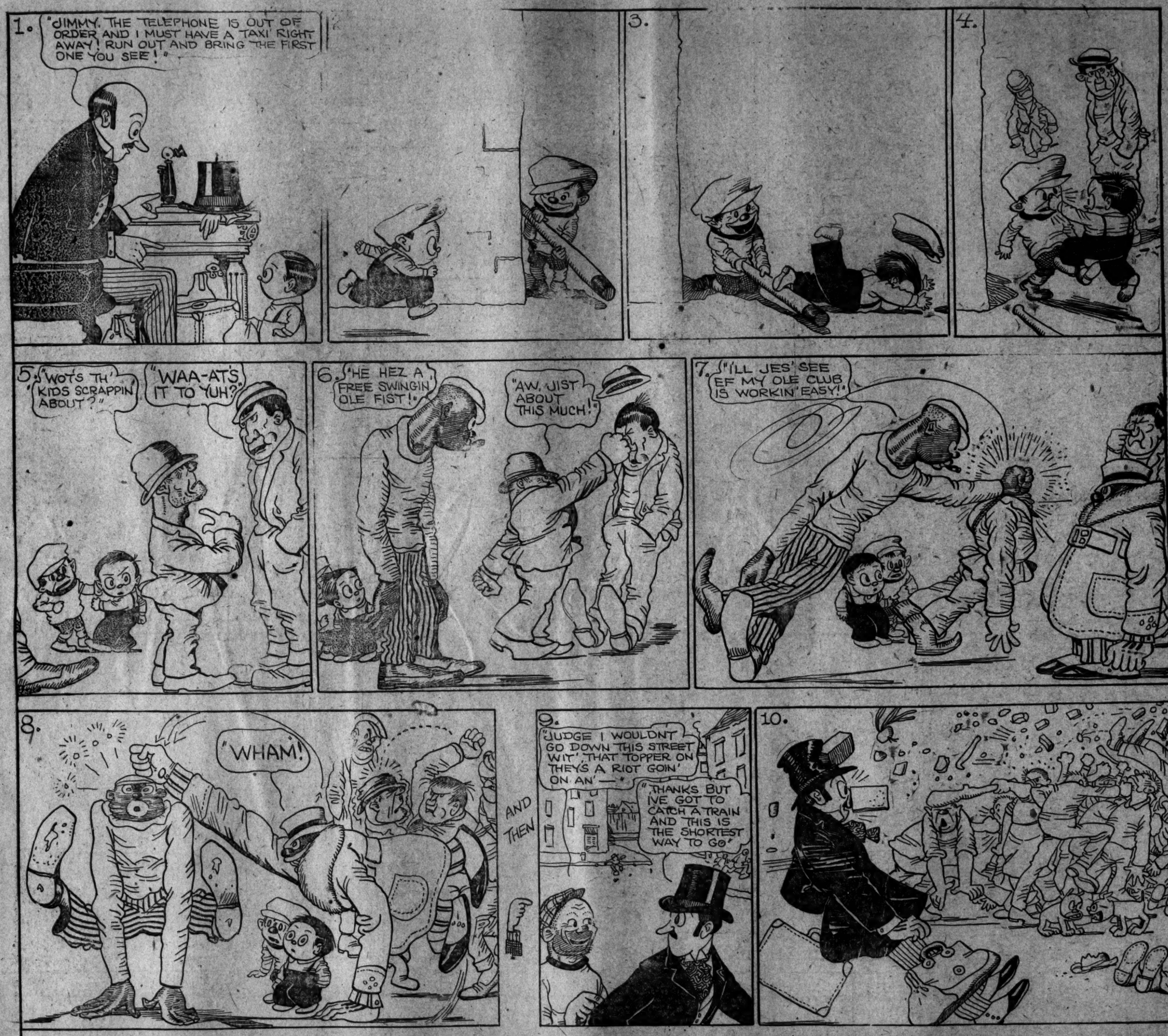
I WANT YOU TO LOOK YOUR BEST AS WE ARE GOING TO A MUSICAL TONIGHT-
I'M GLAD IT ISN'T A DINNER- I WOULDN'T BE ABLE TO GIT ANY THING DOWN ME THROAT WITH THIS COLLAR ON- I'LL BE GLAD WHEN THE NIGHT IS OVER-
1

AH! IT'S JIGGS AN' HE'S GIVIN ME THE SIGNAL TO FOLLOW HIM-
I SHOULD THINK THAT RUFFIAN WOULD FEEL OUT OF PLACE ON THE BOULEVARDS OF PARIS-
3



AH! ZIS IZ MISS LOTTA PEP- SHE PLAY ZE PIANO- MR. JEEGS- WILL YOU BE SO KIND AS TO TURN ZE MUZIC!
I'LL TURN THE PIANO IF SHE WANTS ME TO!
10

Little Jimmy


1. "JIMMY. THE TELEPHONE IS OUT OF ORDER AND I MUST HAVE A TAXI RIGHT AWAY! RUN OUT AND BRING THE FIRST ONE YOU SEE!"
3.
4.
5. "WOT'S TH' KIDS SCRAPPIN ABOUT?"
"WAA-AT'S IT TO YUH?"
6. "HE HEZ A FREE SWINGIN OLE FIST!"
"AW, JIST ABOUT THIS MUCH!"
7. "I'LL JES' SEE EF MY OLE CLUB IS WORKIN' EASY!"
8. "WHAM!"
AND THEN
9. "JUDGE I WOULDNT GO DOWN THIS STREET WIT' THAT TOPPER ON THEYS A RIOT GOIN' ON AN'—"
"THANKS BUT IVE GOT TO CATCH A TRAIN AND THIS IS THE SHORTEST WAY TO GO"
10.
11. "OOH. PAPA. LOOK! AIN'T THIS GREAT AN' THIS KID STARTED IT ALL BY TRIPPIN' ME UP!"
"LOOKUT ME OLE BAT. 'AT'S WUT STARTED UT!"
12. "NO. THE LITTLE BOY IS NOT GOING THE WHOLE WAY WITH ME. WE HAVE A LITTLE TRANSACTION THAT'LL TAKE TO THE NEXT STATION. I'LL TAKE A TICKET THAT FAR FOR HIM." HE KNOWS HIS WAY BACK FROM THERE.
SWINNERTON